An Account of the Standard in General.

THE Standard is a Rich Embroydery of Gold and Silver; the Characters upon the Green Ground Embroyder'd with Gold, the Border upon a Red Ground Interwoven with Flowrings of Silver: The Middle part richly Embroyder'd with Gold upon a Red Ground. The Characters woven into the Ground: The length of the Standard from the Point to the Staff, is 12 *Roman* Palms; the breadth of the whole, 8 Palms, the breadth of the Green, one Palm and two Inches; the breadth of the Narrow Red Border, eight Inches: At the top of the Staff is a Gilt Ball, and two Rings under it, for two Strings of Green Silk to run in, to keep the Standard steady, and to secure it against the Wind.

According to the Impression at the Minerva *at* Rome.

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According to the Impression at the Minerva *at* Rome.

A true Representation of

The GRAND VISIRS STANDARD, *taken at* VIENNA, *by the most gnvincible* IOHN *ye* III *king of* POLAND, *And by his Maiesty sent to his Holyneſs* INNOCENT *ye* XI. *with ye true Interpretation of ye Arabick words artificially Interwoven in ye said Standard, with an account of the Standard in Generall.*

The Interpretation of ye words in ye vpper part of ye Standard, God hath certainly decreed almost Glorious victory unto us, and allthy sins past & to come, are graciously pardon'd by his favour. Mahomet) omar) direct thee in the right way

In the Middle of the Standard,

There lives no other god but ye god of mahomet Embaſs. of god there lives no other god of mahomet Embaſs. of god In the lower part of the Standard, Abubacher & god aſsiſt thee with a powerfull hand. From them only is derived peace & security into the hearts of the faithfull to the end that our faith increase in them (omar) (omar) to ye perfecting of their faith, the armyes of heaven & earth belong to god.

UMI

The most Heroick and Victorius..
IOHN the III.d KING of POLAND etc.

London printed for T. Malthus at ye Sun in ye poul
F. H. van Hove ... Sculp

Scanderbeg Redivivus.

AN HISTORICAL

ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE & ACTIONS

Of the most Victorious Prince

JOHN III.

K. of Poland:

CONTAINING

An Exact and Succinct *Series* of *Affairs* from his Cradle, to this Present Day; With a particular Account of the many Great and Signal *Victories* obtained by Him against the *TURKS*, from the time he was first made *Crown-General*, and afterward Elected King of *Poland*.

Dedicated to the Lord *Landsdowne*, Count of the *HOLY EMPIRE*.

London, Printed by *H. C.* for *Tho. Malthus* at the *Sun* in the *Poultrey*, 1684.

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Gift of
William Endicott, Jr.

To the Right Honourable, Charles, *Lord* Lands-down (*Eldest Son of the Right Honourable, the Earl of* Bath, *and*) *for his late* Signal Services *against the* Turks, *Created* Count *GREENVILLE of the Empire, by his* Imperial *Majesty.*

My Lord,

THE *Pictures* of *Celebrated Beauties* may surprize, and be very acceptable to *Strangers*; but those that have the op-

portunity to approach a *Charming Face*, where *Nature* triumphs over *Art*, by diſplaying a thouſand *Graces* that defie the imitation of a *Pencil*; will readily diſcover the Imperfections of a *Shadow*, and perceive how far ſhort the *Draught* falls of the *Original*. This Conſideration were enough to deter me from Preſenting your *Honour* with theſe *Memoirs* of the moſt *Auguſt* and *Heroick* King of *Poland*, whoſe Sparkling Virtues you have had the Happineſs to view and con-

contemplate *near hand*, and in their *Direct Rays*, and therefore can scarce without indignation behold them thus *dully represented* at distance in *Broken Idea's*, and as it were but by *Refraction* of their *Illustrious Beams.*

The *Glorious Atchievments* of this *Mighty King* are the *Happiness* of *Our Present Age*, and will be the *Wonder* and *Envy* of those to come, as well as the *Reproach* of times past; for I must avow, I have not met with any *Hero* mentioned in History, Ancient

or

or Modern (those immediately conducted by a *Divine Spirit*, and *Miraculous Power*, excepted) whose Actions being put in Ballance, will not have reason to *Blush* at the *Comparison*.

To do him Right in a *just History*, will require another *Livy*, or a second *Thuanus*; in the mean time, not to be altogether wanting in those *Acknowledgments* which the whole *Christian World owes* to his Merit, I have adventur'd this *short Essay*, the *rude Lineaments* of a most *Noble*

Figure

Figure left to be perfected and polished *at leisure* by Abler Artists, the measure of some Footsteps of this *Christian Hercules*, whereby skilful *Mathematicians* may guess (and but *guess*; for they can never *comprehend*) the full dimensions of the *Vast Body* of his *Worth*. And I thought I could not address it to any *Patronage* more properly than to lay it at your *Lordships* Feet, who are able to correct, and by your own Personal Knowledge *supply* the *Defects* of the *Relation*; whose signal

signal Services *upon the Place* and near this most *Illustrious Prince*, have rendred you famous throughout *Europe* by particular *Marks of Honour*, deservedly conferr'd from the *Imperial Majesty*.

Valour and *Loyaltie* are Qualities inherent in the *Greenviles*; Nothing could be added to that *Paternal Stock* of Renown you inherit, but by spreading it further in *Regions remote*. Nor could your Lordship have an *ampler Theatre* whereon to display your Early

Gal-

Gallantry, or a more Noble *Cause* to engage in, than for the common Safety of *Christendom*, at a time when so many Kingdoms and Estates did with weary Eyes, and trembling Hearts expect the Issue.

That Almighty God *may inspire all Christian Princes with a* just *and* mutual Charity, *to unite against the* Common Enemies *of our most* Holy Religion, *and root out* Infidelity *and* Prophaneness, *shall alwaies be*

the Prayer, *and that* your Honour *would pardon the* Presumption *of this* Address, *is the present* Request *of*

Your Lordships

Most Humble Servant,

H. G

Sca

Scanderbeg the Second;

OR,

The *Life* of the present King of *Poland*.

CHAP. I.

The Introduction *and Seasonableness of the* History: *An Account of this Noble* Family *of the* Sobieski, *and the* Parents *of this Illustrious Prince.*

THE Stupendious Atchievments of the present King of *Poland*, his incomparable *Valour*, joyn'd with an equal *Prudence* of Conduct, and (through the favour

vour of Providence) attended with answerable *Success*, has afforded Matter of general *Discourse* and *Admiration* : and the Obligations he has lately laid upon all *Christendom*, in repelling the barbarous incursions of the *Mahometans*, threatning, like an *impetuous Torrent*, to overflow *Germany* ; after which, no *Christian Kingdom or State* could have promised it self security from that terrible Inundation ; as it must in point of *Gratitude*, have excited all this part of the world to pay the just *Tribute* of their *Praises* to his immortal Fame ; so it cannot but have inspir'd them with *curious desires* to be acquainted with the whole *History* of that Illustrious *Hero* : For who can be but impatient to know the first *Bloomings* of a *Tree* which has yielded such happy *Fruit*, and to the *Shade* of whose prosperous Arms (next the Divine Protection) they owe their Repose, To enquire after the *past Actions* of his Life, as well as the *present* which have been performed on the

publick Theatre; to understand the *Family* he derives from (since rarely extraordinary *Branches* grow up but from eminent *Roots*; and *Streams* usually relish of the *Fountain* whence they proceed.) To trace the progress of his younger years, and those *signal Services* whereby he *deserved* before he *wore* a *Crown*; for *Sovereignty*, which in almost all other Kingdoms is (under God) the designation of *Nature*, by *Chance of Birth*, is there the sole Guerdon or Reward of *superlative Merit*, where (as of old at *Rome*) there is no arriving at the chief Temple of *Honour*, but by passing through *That* of the highest *Vertue*.

My Endeavour therefore shall be to gratifie such a just and becoming *Curiosity*, by Publishing the entire *Memoires* of this most *Excellent Prince* hitherto; and though I am sensible such have been his *astonishing Actions*, as may be apt in after-times to render whoever attempts his *History*, suspected of *Flattery* or *Romance* (since

there want not some *Scepticks*, who causlesly think all the mighty Exploits of *Alexander* the Great, to be only the Fumes of *Grecian Rhetorick*, and worthy of no more solid Credit than the Fictions of Poets, or more modern Extravagancies of *Romish Legends*) yet I am relieved against such Censures, by Publishing these *Memorials* in the *same Age* wherein the Wonders therein Recorded, were Transacted, and dare appeal to all the World as *Witnesses*, whilst the *Ottoman Port* trembles to behold her *Crescent Moon* forc'd by the bright *Northern Star* into a waning Posture; whilst the Plains of *Caminick* retain yet a *Vermilion Die* from the Blood of vanquish'd Infidels, and *Vienna*'s relieved Walls are all hung round with glorious Trophies of his *Victories*, it must be the highest *Effrontery*, as well as *Ingratitude* for any to go about to lessen his Renown, since it cannot be done but by opposing such *notorious Truths*.

This

This *Valiant Prince* is descended both by the Paternal and Maternal Line, of as ancient Noble Families as most in *Poland*; his Father being *James Sobiesky* Castellan of *Cracovia*, a person no less eminent for Abilities in Affairs of State, than for his Courage and Conduct in the Field; who was employed in the year 1621. as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of that *Crown* upon a Treaty of Peace, which by his Prudence and Address was happily concluded upon honourable terms with the *Sultan Osman*; and distinguisht himself by his Merit on many other important Occasions, and after several great Services faithfully performed for his Countrey, exchanged this transitory Life for Immortality, in the Year of our Lord 1646.

His *Mother* was one of the Daughters of *Stanislaus Zoltriewski*, Grand Chancellor, and General of the Crown, who bravely fought that memorable Battel of *Cicora*, on the 19th. of *September*, 1620. And tho

he was again five times attacqu'd by the *Turks* on the Second of *October* following, yet he gallantly repuls'd them, till at last being overpower'd with Numbers, and abandon'd by his Followers, he was slain, most courragiously fighting amongst the thickest Troops of the Infidels, on the 6th of the same Month, and in the 73 Year of his Age.

His Grand-Child, the illustrious Theme of our History, and the world's *present Wonder*, was but a younger Brother, yet gave in his early Youth all the blooming Presages of a growing *Hero*; to further which, his careful Parents were not wanting to cultivate his greener Years to the best advantage, allowing him an *Education* sutable to his *Birth* and *Hopes*; wherein he made a quick, yet *solid* Progress, endeavouring to surmount the Glories of his Ancestors by an acquisition of the most commendable Qualities; for after he had imbib'd all the Learning which his Countrey afforded,

forded, and was become well acquainted with the *Learned Languages*, the *Latine* Tongue being there almoſt in as frequent uſe as the *Vulgar*; he travell'd to enrich himſelf with Foreign Experience and Accompliſhments, and came into *France* with his Elder Brother *Mark*, who afterwards (having given moſt ſignal Teſtimonies of his Courage) was unfortunately ſlain by the *Turks* at the Defeat of *Betow*.

During his Stay at *Paris*, he diligently applied himſelf to the beſt *Exerciſes*, as frequenting the *Academies*, *Fencing*, the *Menage*, &c. And tho then but *young*, did by his prudent, manly deportment, contract a great acquaintance with many perſons of *Prime* Quality in the *French Court*, who regarded him with a particular Eſteem: But hitherto he was only laying in a *Stock* of Merit and Materials for a Foundation able to bear up ſuch a vaſt Superſtructure of *Gallantry*, which in his active mind he had

already designed; and therefore thinking it long till he might be actually serviceable to his Countrey, after he had taken not a superficial view only of the faireſt Parts of *Europe*, but throughly considered their *Manners* and *Intereſts*, their *Laws*, and *Military Diſcipline*, their *Strength*, *Defects*, *Polities*, *Obligations*, *Intanglements*, and in a word, all that is neceſſary for a *Perſon of Quality* to obſerve in his *Travels*, he haſtned *home*; where after ſeveral *Specimens*, of his Valour and Diſcretion, in quality of a *Senator*, he was by the then King *Caſſimir*, made firſt *Grand Maſter of the Crown*, *Aug.* 24, 1665. and afterwards (in 1667) *Grand General of the Realm*, and *Grand Maſter of the Kings Houſhold*, *Palatine* of *Cracovia*, &c, on the ſeveral occaſions and Traverſes of affairs herein after mentioned.

But firſt for the Readers better apprehending the Nature of theſe *Honours* and *Preferments*, and of many other Paſſages which we ſhall have occaſion

on to mention in the Sequel of this Work; it will be requiſite for him in general to be ſomewhat acquainted with the particular Conſtitution of the *Government*, and paſt Hiſtory of that Kingdom.

CHAP. II.

The Kingdom of Poland, *and its Laws and Cuſtoms* deſcribed; *with a brief* Deduction *of the State thereof for ſome Hundreds of Years paſt.*

Poland is generally agreed to take its Name from *Pole* or *Poln*, which in the *Sclavonian Language* ſignifies a *Plain*, or place proper for the *Chaſe*: For that the Countrey is there Compoſed of vaſt *Campagn* and level *Woods*, very fit for *Hunting*; but *Orichovius* (himſelf a *Polander*) de-

nies this Derivation, and tells us 'twas first call'd *Polachia*, from *Lechus*, the first King or Leader. This Country as it has now annext the Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and other Provinces may be numbred amongst the largest Kingdoms of *Europe*, extending from about the 48th. degree of *Latitude* unto the 57th, and from the 38th. of *Longitude*, unto the 60th. making in the whole a much greater Continent than *France*: Being bounded on the *East*, for the most part by *Muscovy*, and in some places by the *Petite Tartars*. Towards the *South* the *Carpathian* Mountains, and the River *Neister* divide it from *Hungary*, *Transylvania* and *Moldavia*. On the *West*, it borders on *Germany*, and touches on the *Baltick* Sea; and on the *North* they have *Livonia* (belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*) and part of *Muscovy*.

The *Air* of this Country is pure and the *Soil* fruitful. The chief Commodities are *Furs*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Buff Hides*, and *other Skins*, *Masts for Ships* and

and other *Timber* for Building, *Flax*, *Pot-Ashes*, all sorts of Grain, and *Rye* in abundance, whereby it hath made the City of *Dantzick* famous. The *Nobility* and *Gentry* are free, magnificent, and very tenacious and jealous of their *Liberties*; but the *Peasants* or Common People are no better than *Slaves*; so much subjection they are in to their *Lords*, who treat them with the greatest Tyranny in the World; their Lives being assessed at a certain *Price*; and accordingly a Gentleman there values his Servants or Tenants, that is, if any of his Neighbours *kill* one of them, paying such a *Rate*, there's an end of the Business. The publick establish'd Religion is *Roman Catholick*, tho the Light of the *Reformation* darted thither its Beams from *Germany*; but the *good Seed* falling into an ill Ground, the Ignorance of the Inhabitants being very great, and no publick Care taken for regulating or encouraging the *Purity* of Doctrine amongst them, and the *Papists*

ſiſts) being willing to *connive* at, if not promote *extravagant Opinions*; (that they the more might have ſomewhat wherewith to upbraid *Proteſtants*) ſeveral *Heterodox Opinions* have long ſince there taken footing: but above the reſt *Socinianiſm*; an Inſtance whereof, is the *Cracovian Catechiſm*; other Books deriving their Original from thence: Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*; but moſt of them do alſo ſpeak *Latine*.

As to the Government, 'tis the *only* Kingdom or Royalty (under which Term I intend not to include the *Empire*) that is at this day *Elective* in *Europe*; for tho the Crown of *Denmark* were generally ſo for many Ages, till in the Year 1660. the Senate of that Kingdom were made (or forc'd) to alter it, yet now his Majeſty of *Denmark* writes himſelf Hereditary King of *Denmark*, as well as of *Norway*.

'Tis

'Tis commonly believ'd, that the first People (of whom we have any Records left) entring *Poland*, were the *Huns* and *Sclavonians*, whom, *Orichorius* says, came from about *Macedonia*, and yet retain in their vulgar Tongue some relish of the *Greek Language*; and that they having driven thence the *Suevi* and *Goths*, and other People who were possest of all that Tract of Land from the River *Vistula*, even to the *Elb*; at last one *Lechus*, (or rather *Lathus*) made himself their Chief, about the Year of our Lord 350, and commenced the Monarchy of *Poland*; from whom there are reckoned 14 Princes to *Miesko* (or *Micislas*) who began his Dominion, *Anno* 964. and was the first *Christian* Duke of that Country, being Baptized upon his Marriage with a Daughter of *Boleslas* Duke of *Bohemia*, the 7th. of *March*, 965.

To this *Micislas*, his Son, Named *Boleslas*, succeeded in the Year 999. and was by the Emperor *Otho* the 3d.

(going

(going to visit the Tomb of St. *Adelbert*, whom those of *Prussia* had slain) Created *King*. After whom came *Micislas* the Second, Father of *Casimir* the First; followed by his Son *Boleslas* the Second, Sirnamed *The Cruel*; for that he put to Death *Stanislaus* Bishop of *Cracovia*; for punishment whereof, *Poland* lost the Title of a *Kingdom*; and was governed by several Princes or Regents, till it again recovered the Quality of a *Realm* under King *Primislaus*, about the Year 1295. To whom succeeded *Ladislas* the Third; who after four years was expelled; and *Vinceslas*, King of *Bohemia*, chosen in his room; but after five years *Ladislas* was reestablished; and next came *Casimir* the Third, called *The Great*.

After whom, *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, being chosen King of *Poland*, left two Daughters; the younger of which, being declared *Queen*, Married wirh *Jagellon* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, who, upon these Espousals, being

being Baptized (for before he was a Pagan) was accepted for *King*, and his Countreys were united to the Kingdom of *Poland*, about the Year 1386.- He at his Christning taking the Name of *Ladislaus*; who had for his Successors *Ladislaus* the Fourth, and *Ladislaus* the Fifth, King of *Hungary*, and *Casimir* the Fourth, and *John Albertus*, and *Alexander* and *Sigismund* the first and second: Which last dying without Children, in the Year 1572. the *Polanders* chose *Henry* Duke of *Anjou* (second Son of King *Henry* the Second of *France*) who was Crowned *Febr.* 15, 1574. But that Prince being advised of the Death of his Brother *Charles* the 9th. quitted his *Elective* Crown of *Poland*, to take up that of *France*, falling to him by Inheritance, in the Year 1576.

After whose Recess, the *Poles* not agreeing in their Election, one Party named *Stephen Batheri*, Prince of *Transilvania*; and the other *Maximi-*

lian

lian Arch-Duke of *Austria*; which occasion'd a War between them, But the *First* carried it, and died without Issue, 1586.

Then *Sigismund* (the *Third* King of *Poland* of that Name) Son of *John* King of *Sweden*, was chosen to the Throne; soon after which, his Father dying, he was also Crowned King of *Sweden*; but having been secretly bred by his Mother (who was a *Papist*) in her Religion (unknown to his Father, who was a zealous *Protestant*) and he having upon his *Election* to the Diadem of *Poland*, made publick Profession of the *Roman Catholick Religion*, the States of *Sweden*, upon their Receiving and Crowning him King, oblig'd him to *Conditions* of maintaining their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the *Lutheran* Perswasion) and that he should no way endeavour the introducing of *Popery*; which *Articles* he soon after

after violating, by erecting, or suffering *Popish Churches*, and placing *Roman Catholicks* to be *Governors* of Castles, Forts, and Places of Importance and Trust; whereby they perceived his Resolutions to bring in upon them *that Religion*; they *revolted*, and accusing him of *Breach of Faith*, &c. proceeded to *depose* him, and set up his *Unkle Charles* (the Third Son of his Grandfather *Gustavus Errickson*) in his stead.

Hence arose the Foundation of *Fewds* and *Wars* between *Poland* and *Sweden*; *Sigismund* prosecuting his Claim and Pretensions, and *Charles* justifying his *Election*; which Quarrel descended to their Posterity; for *Sigismund* dying in the Year 1632. *Ladislaus* his Eldest Son followed; who also departing this Life in 1648. his Brother *Casimir* was chosen, who Reigned Twenty Years, and then (as we shall shew more at large in the follow-

following Pages) voluntarily surre
dring the Crown, *Michael Corib*
Wiesnowiski was chosen King of P
land, and he dying in 1673. this *Jo*
Sobietski by his Merits, and those e
traordinary Services he had rendr
his Countrey, was unanimously
lected *King*.

I thought it not unnecessary to giv
this short Deduction, since it may ve
ry much serve to illustrate after-Pa
sages; as also it will be convenient t
acquaint the Reader, That the *King*
of *Poland* being thus *Elective*, ar
very much *restrained* and *limited* i
their Power; some *Authors* telling
us, That the King takes an Oath no
only to *Govern according to the Laws*
Statutes and Customs of the Kingdom
to *maintain the Rights and Priviledg*
of every Order, and *not to diminish*
the Revenues of the Realm; but also
that there is a Clause in his Oath, a
mounting to the *Absolving* of the Peo-

ple

le from their *Obedience* in case he Rule therwise: But as the latter seems trange, and yet is no more than what n effect is contained in the *Aurea Bulla*, or Fundamental Law of *Germany*, in relation to the Emperor, and herefore may probably be true; yet n the form of the old Oath of the *Poliſh* Kings, Publiſh'd by *Orichovius*, do not find any mention of it. However, this is on all hands agreed, That by the ancient Conſtitution, Laws and Cuſtoms of that Kingdom, the King can do nothing conſiderable without the conſent of the Eſtates; and that he muſt in making Peace or War, levying of Taxes, alienating Lands belonging to the Crown, or ought elſe of importance to the Commonwealth, have the advice and concurrence of the *Senate*.

As the *Nobles* have ſuch an influence on the Supream Government, ſo ſubordinately they aſſume (or have for-

formerly done it) a greater pow
than they allow to their *King* hi
self; for in their several and respect
Seigniories, they behave themselves
absolute Lords; the Realm being
vided into Thirty four *Palatinates*
Governments; each of which has
der him *Castelains*, that is to say, C
tains or *Governors* of Cities; of whe
there are in *Poland* in all about
number of 87.

As for their Grand *Ecclesiastic*
they have two *Archbishops*, *viz.*
Gnesna and *Leopold* (there was fo
merly another at *Riga*, till that Ci
fell under the *Swede*.) The *Arch-B*
shop of *Gnesna* is the prime Senator
State, and upon the Death of a Kin
he hath the chief Management of
fairs, and issues out Precepts for
Election of a *new* Prince, and adm
nisters the *Oaths* to him when he
chosen.

The

Their most important *Affairs* are solved on and determined in *Diets*, Parliaments held after this manner; he King by his *Chancellor* sends to the *relates* and *Palatines* his Letters call'd *structionis Litera* [Letters of Instruction] which mention the Matters hat his Majesty will propose to the ssembly, and appoints the *Time* of heir Meeting; which Letters being received, each of the Senators onsiders in particular the Nature, the Quality, and the Consequences of hose things, touching which he has iberty to give his *Vote* as he pleases, ither in reference to the Publick Good, or his Private Interest.

But besides this, the King also sends his Letters into every *Palatinate*, acquainting them when the Nobless is to assemble; and willing them to chuse one or more *Representatives* of their *Province*, whom they called *Land-Nuntio's*; and for this purpose, they

they have a Convention held in eac
County, call'd *The Landt-Jag*, f
weeks before the Session of the *Die*
at which a Commissioner from th
King is present, who declares wh
is to be debated in the ensuing Parli
ment on his Majesties part: Upo
which they deliberate, and then chu
Members for their several Province
giving them *their Instructions* (whic
they must exactly follow) in ref
rence to the Kings Desires, and with
all a Liberty to propound what the
shall find conducible to the Good o
their Countrey.

Now this distinct Body of *Nuntio*
tho less in dignity than the Senate, ye
equal to them in Authority, is a Ba
lance to the Senators, controuling o
them, if from the Bounty or Tempt
tions of the King, they should prov
corrupted or byas'd to the endange
ing of their *Liberties*. And therefo
they generally chuse the most pruden
and sufficient Persons to that Trust

an

and indeed they had need be wise; for such is their Constitution, That if in the *Diet*, upon any Debate, there shall happen but *one single Gentleman* (be he *Senator* or *Nuntio*) to dissent, and obstinately persist therein, nothing can be Concluded by all the rest on that Point; and therefore all their Determinations are made with an unanimous Suffrage, or (as they commonly express it) *Nemine reclamante.*

Besides the *Palatinates*, the Cities of *Cracow*, *Dantzick* and *Vilna*, have the priviledge to send their *Deputies* to the *Diet*, who have Seats in the *Chamber of the Nobles*: But ordinary *Affairs* are heard and dispatch'd by *Judges* establish'd in each *Palatinate*, and the *Burgraves* of each City, where it is permitted to all sorts of Persons to be present; as also in their *Provincial Assemblies*; so that the *meanest Peasant* may, if he please, know all. The King's *Chief Revenue* arises from *Salt-pits*, and the *Mines* of *Copper* and *Lead*,

Lead, and in some places *Silver*. He has the Nomination of *Prelates*, and all *Dignities of the Realm*, and the *Officers of War*, of the *Exchequer*, of *Justice*, and of *Policy*.

The Highest Honours are these of the Grand Marshal of the Crown, Grand Master of the King's Household, the Grand Chancellor, *&c.*

CHAP. III.

The Marriage of Sobiesky, *and his Advancement to the Charges of* Grand Marshal, *and* General of the Crown; *wherein occasionally is given a Brief Account of the Reign of King* Casimir, *and the manner of his Resigning the Crown.*

THough the great *Sobiesky* began early to devote his Services to *Mars*, yet he escaped not the sweet enanglements of *Cupid*; *Love* and *Arms* usually intermix the Stories of *Heroes*: for as *Valour* is the Property of Elevated Souls, and a constant Inhabitant of the most Generous Breasts, so are they the most susceptible of the *Noblest Passions*: Nor is it to be reckoned amongst the least of his good Fortunes, That in his Youth he

made so brave a Conquest as th
Heart of Madam *Arquiem*, one of th
most Considerable Ladies in the *Poli*
Court, both for Quality, Beauty, an
Fortune; 'twas the Charming Idea
his brave Person and Vertues mad
the first Impressions on her Soul, an
she had not been wanting to testifi
on several Occasions, that his Addre
ses were not displeasing to her, b
rather gave him sufficient grounds
promise himself the Happiness of h
Favour.

But she being one of the Quee
Ladies of Honour, Her Majesty pro
posed her for a Match to the Prin
Zowoski (one of the greatest Pal
tines of that Kingdom) and in th
absence of *Sobieski* prevailed so f
on the Lady, being then very youn
and asham'd to own her pre-engag
ment, that she was Married to th
Prince: But he Living not long, s
being then at Liberty to pursue h
own Inclinations, was shortly aft
Espoused to *Sobieski*, bringing h

Beau

Beauty more advanced, together with the accession of a vast *Dowry* added to her proper Fortunes; by which Alliance Heaven has blest him with *several Children*, and particularly *Prince Alexander*, of whom we shall have occasion anon to speak further, he having already *Signaliz'd* himself, and shewn the World that he resolves to follow the steps of his Gallant Father; nor indeed can any but a Prince of his promising Merit be fit to support and advance that *Mighty Glory* to which he is Apparent Heir.

The 24*th.* of *August*, 1665. *Casimir*, then King of *Poland*, thought fit to give *Sobieski* the Office of Grand Marshal of the Crown, in the room of *Lubomirski*, then discharged of that Office for his Rebellion in Heading the Party called *The Confederates*, which was like to have destroyed the *Polish* Kingdom; and concerning the Original of which it will not be unfit here to give a brief Account.

Casimir being Elected *Anno* 1648 to the Crown, did, by a Dispensation from the Pope, Marry the Relict of his *Brother* and *Predecessor Ladislaus*, a *French* Lady, and of an enterprizing Temper, whose after intermedlings in Affairs of State, and Endeavours to promote a *French* Successor, is thought to have much contributed to the Disturbances and Miseries of that Kingdom: But its first Calamities arose from an Invasion made by *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, about the Year 1655. To which he was disposed, partly by his *Martial* Temper, and that *Feud* that had long been between them, by reason of the Kings of *Poland*'s Pretensions to the Crown of *Sweden*; and partly, as excited by *Ragieski*, late Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, who having Married a Young and very Beautiful Lady, the King, who was Naturally Amorous, Courted her, and they long had an Intrigue together, till *Ragieski* at last perceiving it, carried

ried away his Wife from Court to a *Countrey-House* at a distance: The King incensed to be thus deprived of his *Mistress*, Commands him back to Court, under pretence to render His Majesty the Services which the Duty of his Office required: But soon after, he was Accused of Caballing against the Interests of the State, and holding Intelligence with the Enemies of the Crown; and notwithstanding all the Opposition of the Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna*, Primate of the Realm, in his Favour, Condemned to lose his *Place*, Forfeit his *Goods*, and be for ever *Banish'd*. The Parents and Kindred of this Noble-man Murmured aloud at this procedure, and many others stuck not to say, that the Dignity, Priviledges, and Honour of the *whole Nobility* were violated in his Person, and so became dis-affected towards the King, whilst *Ragieski* himself taking shelter in *Sweden*, knew he could no way better ingratiate there, than by discovering the

Weakneſſes of *Poland*, and the D
contents that were amongſt its Gra
dees.

All which made ſuch Impreſſio
on the King of *Sweden*, that notwit
ſtanding there was a *Truce* depen
ing, he entred *Poland* with a Form
dable Army, and like a *Whirlwi*
he forc'd his Paſſage, took the Ca
tal Cities, *Warſaw* and *Cracow*, a
over-run the whole Kingdom, ma
of the Palatines and Chief Lor
eſpouſing his Party, ſo that King C
ſimir was forc'd to fly to the Borde
almoſt generally deſerted, only t
City of *Dantzick* perſiſted in u
movable *Loyalty*; and to their Fid
lity next under God, *Caſimir* ow
the Recovery of his Kingdom a
Crown. For *Charles* being not ab
to win that City, and his Souldi
committing all kind of Spoils a
Cruelties, the *Poles* began to forſa
him and return to their Duty. Ki
Caſimir gathered up an Army able
make Head againſt the Enemy, a
havi

having worsted them in several Conflicts, and the *Dane* at the same time falling upon the *Swediſh* Territories at home, that King was fain to disgorge his Conquests as fast as he had gain'd them, and *Caſimir* was quickly not only Re-eſtabliſh'd in his Dominions, but to chaſtiſe the *Great Czar*, who had Aſſiſted the *Swede*, carried the War ſucceſsfully and with mighty Devaſtations into *Muſcovy*, and obliged them to an Advantagious Peace.

Affairs being brought to this Happy Calm, the King having no Iſſue, nor like to have any, the Queen being a paſſionate Advancer of the *French* Intereſt, as being her Native Countrey, moved the King to procure a *Succeſſor* Nominated in his Life time, and ſtrongly Endeavoured that the Duke *D'Enguien*, only Son of the Prince of *Conde*, might be the Man, and Marry her Neice, the Daughter of the Princeſs Pallatine: Nor were the *French* Piſtols wanting to diſpoſe

the Court-party to that Choice. T
extreamly irritated others of t
Nobles to oppoſe ſuch a Deſig
amongſt whom *Lubomirski* was t
Chief, with whom a ſtrong Pa
joyn'd, that called themſelves T
Confederates: But after ſeveral T
verſes of War, and Treaties betwe
them, he was put to the worſt; h
Place of Grand Marſhal taken fro
him, and he forced to Retreat t
Breſlaw in *Sileſia*, where he afterwar
dyed of a *Palſie* in *Jan.* 166[illegible].

In the mean time his Office o
Grand Marſhal was (as you ha
heard) confer'd upon *Sobieski*, an
ſoon after the Crown-General *Poto*
departing this Life, that *Importa*
Charge was alſo committed unto hi
though many oppoſed it, alledgi
that it was not fit two ſuch gre
Truſts, as *Marſhal* and *General* ſhou
both be managed by one Perſon, an
therefore would have had the ſam
enjoy'd by Prince *Demetrius*, a Prin
of great Intereſt and Merit. But indee
th

the Exigencies of *Poland* at that time required no less than the incomparable Valour of *Sobieski* to Relieve them; For the *Cossacks* (who are a People composed of many Strangers of several Nations, but the Grois of them consists of *Polish Peasants*, who to avoid the Servitude of the Nobles, have abandoned their Countrey, and withdrawn themselves into the *Ukrain*, a Province bordering on the *Turks* and *Tartars*, plentifully abounding with all things necessary for Humane Life; where they follow the *Greek* Church, as to Religion, and have a *Patriarch* of their own, Residing at the strong and great City of *Kioff*: They acknowledge themselves generally Subjects to the King of *Poland*, and serve him in repelling the Incursions of the *Infidels* without any Pay, being always in Arms for their own Security, but their Resentment is so violent against the *Nobles*, and the ill will of the latter so great against them, to reduce them to an intire Vassalage;

that they are frequently in Arms o
againſt the other.) Theſe *Coſſacks*,
ſay, having now joyn'd with the *T*
tars, and promiſed Aſſiſtance fro
the *Turks*, Invaded the Frontiers wi
great Spoils, taking the Town
Podhays, and blockt up *Ruſſe-Lembe*
againſt whom General *Sobieski* adva
cing about *Sept.* 1667. was by reaſ
of their numbers reduced to gre
ſtreights, they having ſurrounded hi
with their Army, but Animating h
Men by his Exemplary Courage, h
iſſued out upon them with a gre
ſlaughter of the Enemy, and litt
loſs on his ſide; and ſo not only qui
ted himſelf of thoſe diſadvantage
but brought them to conclude
Treaty on the Terms following. Firſ
as to the *Tartars*:

'1. That there ſhould be an *Am*
'*neſty* for all things done in the la
'War, till the Signing of the Treat

'2. That if any *Differences* ſhoul
'for the future ariſe, they ſhould no
'preſently return to Arms, but en
deavou

'deavour to Reconcile them by their 'Envoys.

'3. The *Sultan Gilga*, in the Name 'of the *Cham* of *Tartary* his Master, 'Engaged himself to be an Enemy to 'all such as should make War upon 'the *Poles*, and to Assist them with 'Forces when-ever required, for 'which the *Poles* were to pay them a 'Yearly *Pension*, and for so doing to 'give *Hostages*, until the States (which 'were to be Assembled about *January* 'following) should have raised Mo-'ney for their present satisfaction.

'4. That the *Cham* should not 'Quarter any of his Forces in *Ukra-'nia*, or any other part of the King 'of *Poland*'s Dominions without his 'consent.

'5. That if any of the Foreign 'Forces which had been in the Army 'of the *Cham* should make any In-'cursions into *Poland*, he should nei-'ther give them Assistance nor Pro-'tection.

'6. That

'6. That Prisoners on both sid
'should be Released; and that Su
'tan *Galga's* Forces should comm
'no Disorders in their Return.

The Treaty with *Doroskensko*, Ge
neral of the *Cossacks*, was thus:

'1. That they should have a Ge
'*neral Pardon.*

'2. That they should seek n
'other *Protection* than from His Ma
'jesty of *Poland*, and that the *Pol*
'that live amongst them may quiet
'enjoy their Estates, as the *Cossack*
'should what they possess'd in Po
'*land.*

'3. That the Army of *Zaporanish*
'may send their Deputies to the State
'of *Poland*, and that none of His Ma
'jesties Forces should be sent into an
'of their Cities and Towns.

'4. That the Governour of *Biala*
'*Cieurky* should be Ordered not t
'disturb the *Cossacks*.

'Tis most true, that the *Grand Mar*
shal had done abundance of Illustrious
Actions, which render him worthy of
that

that *Figure* he has ſince made in the World, but it muſt be avowed, that this was ſo eminent, as it might *alone* have entituled him to the Reverſion of that Crown, which he now enjoys with ſo much Glory: For in that Juncture, conſidering with what Conduct and fore-ſight he prevented ſuch a preſſing Danger, and the Advantages of theſe *Treaties*, wherein the Honour of the King was conſerv'd, and the Realm ſet at *Peace*, nothing could be more ſeaſonable, or worthy of Praiſe.

But ſtill the *General* well knowing that the *Tartars* are a People that uſe not to be very much ſlaves to their words, and that without doubt they had ſome amongſt them, which in their March homewards, would Ramble abroad to Plunder, put himſelf in the Head of a Party of Horſe to obſerve their Motions, and finding a Detachment of them near *Jarnipolis* beginning to Pillage, came ſuddenly upon

upon them, ſlew divers, and forc
the reſt to fly to their Main Body.

The General *Diet* met not till F
24. at *Cracow*, where the matter
the *Succeſſion* being taken into D
bate, the States publiſh'd a Remo
ſtrance of the following purport.

'That whereas all the *Differen*
'and Troubles which have lately ari
'in this Kingdom, have ſprung fr
'no other cauſe than the Electi
'(which ſome Perſons intended
'have made) of a *Succeſſor* to t
'Crown during the Life of our pr
'ſent King: For the timely preve
'tion of ſo great an Inconvenienc
'We by theſe Preſents, Declare to t
'World our diſſatisfaction in th
'point, and that in caſe of an *Inte*
'*regnum*, ſhould His Majeſty (to who
'we wiſh a long and happy Life) d
'part this World, We have Cov
'nanted and Agreed amongſt o
'ſelves to reſume and obſerve all an
'every point of the Order made con
'cerning *Elections*; as alſo the *Diplom*
'o

of *Sigiſmund* the Third, and in no wiſe to allow of or conſent to any ſuch Election during His Majeſties Life, but to hold and Eſteem all and every Perſon that ſhall be found to Oppoſe the ſame, as Enemies to our Countrey. And if any Miniſters of Forcign Potentates ſhall endeavour to advance their own Intereſt by Encouraging any ſuch Election, We ſhall declare and proceed againſt them (notwithſtanding the Law of Nations) as *Enemies* of our Countrey. And whenſoever His Majeſty ſhall depart this Life, we ſhall, according to our Obligation, immediately upon the News thereof, proceed to the *Election* of a *New King*, without expecting an *Univerſal Diet*. Further declaring, that whoever ſhall forcibly endeavour to obtain the Crown, ſhall be proceeded againſt as a common Enemy.

Hereupon the matter of Chuſing a *Succeſſor* was laid aſide, and during theſe Diſputes, the Queen of *Poland* dyed,

dyed, which together with the D
contents of that ill-regulated G
vernment, and the perpetual Tu
moils he was in, induced the King
an irrevocable Resolution to *Resi*
the Crown, and betake himself to t
Solace of a private Life. To which pu
pose, at a Convention of the Senato
June 12. 1668. He by his Chancell
gave in to them the following Pape

'It is not unknown to your Lord
'ships, That it hath been long sinc
'the intention of His Majesty, eve
'during the Life of his Royal Con
'sort the *Queen*, of Glorious Memory
'but especially since Her Majesties De
'cease, to Resign the Government o
'the Kingdom. To put this Resolu
'tion into due effect, His Majesty hat
'only expected a convenient Seaso
'and good Opportunity, having bee
'forced upon the account of the lat
'*Confederation*, the Wars with the
'*Muscovites* abroad, and the Com
'motions at home, to defer the Ex
'ecution thereof until now. For as

'much

much as it was to be feared, that during these Disturbances and Unsettlements, the Republick might be highly endangered by an *Inter-Regnum*: But now, since by the Divine Goodness, Peace appears again at home, and a Truce is concluded with the *Muscovite*, His Majesty is fully Resolved with all convenient speed to execute his said Intention; to which he is induced upon sundry private Considerations, and particularly by his great Indisposition of Body, which disables him any longer to support the Burthen of this Kingdom: His own Conscience also requiring some interval of Retirement between the Cares of Government and the end of his Life. But above all, having especial regard to the Publick Peace and Prosperity, since His Majesty finds, that to break the Malice of those Men, who by misrepresenting his good Intentions, continually perplex the Republick with the Jealousies of a forcible Election,

he

'he cannot but by his own demiſ
'give them this certain mark of
'Royal Affection by leaving them
'an intire exercise of a free Choice
'For these Reasons His Majeſ
'after Mature Deliberation, Decla
'That he will Resign the Crown i
'the hands of the Republick, w
'our Reflecting on the Counsels
'your Lordships and the ſeveral
'reign diſſuaſions from this Reſe
'tion: For His Majesty hath not n
'Assembled your Lordships to
'your Advice whether he ſhould
'ſign or not, ſince he means not
'all to ſubmit his firm and irrevo
'ble Reſolution to any Arbitrame
'nor to hearken to any Conſider
'ons or Intreaties that can be offe
'to the contrary, but only that
'might Adviſe with you about
'Manner and Solemnity of his R
'ſignation, that ſo this Work may
'done with moſt Advantage for
'ſafety of the Republick, the ſe
'rity of the Peace during the *Int*

'*Regn*

Regnum, and the greatest Freedom in the future Election.

'And to the intent His Majesty may perform what is requisite on his part for the fore-mentioned Ends, to put to shame those Malicious Persons, whose Tongues have given out, as if he had already transacted with a Foreign Prince: He is so far inclined to concur with the Republick for a Free Election, that he desires not so much as to Recommend to them any one of the Candidates; and to the end his presence may not administer the least Umbrage of disturbing their Freedom, His Majesty 'is Resolved, during the Election, to 'remove from *Warsaw*.

'Nor will His Majesty be troublesome to the Republick upon the account of his own future Interest, 'assuring himself, That the Commonwealth in their approaching Election, 'will cause to be inserted the Articles 'of Capitulation, That the succeeding Regent shall take due care for

'a

'a fixed Maintenance of him after
'Resignation.

'And this is that which His M
'jesty was willing to propose to y
'Lordships Consideration, That y
'would agree on such away of R
'signation as might be safe to all c
'cernments, to himself Honoura
'and expedient for the Republic
'Declaring, That he intends to p
'ceed thereunto in the next Di
'which he much desires may be
'sembled the first of *August*, to t
'end, that the Solemnities of t
'*Inter-Regnum* and the Election m
'be ended before the next Winter.

Pursuant to this Resolution,
the 16*th.* of *September* following,
Estates being Assembled in the Cas
of *Warsaw*, King *Casimir* made
them the following Speech.

My Lords,

YOu see at last that moment wherein your King and your Father, to consummate that affection with those of his Family, for more than two hundred years past, have had for your publick Weal, finding himself too weak to support at once both the burthen of *Age*, and of [illegible] *Affairs*, comes to remit in your hands the *Crown*, that most precious and desirable thing amongst Mortals. Behold, I say, the time which is the *Funerals* of my *Glory*: For henceforth I am *Dead* to the World, and shall rather chuse instead of a *Royal Globe*, a small *Turf* of Earth, wherein, with the Benevolence of the Republique, I may repose amongst the *Ashes* of my Predecessours. That it may be read in your *Annals*, That I whom you have so often seen in the head of your *Armies*, and alwaies the *last* in a Retreat, am also the *first* that volun-

'voluntarily deprived my self of th
'human Grandeurs, and surrendred
'you the *Royal power*, from a m
'tender Love towards my Count
'Your kindness and the free Suffra
'of those present at my Election, rai
'me to this high degree of Majest
'and my reciprocal affection indu
'me to despoil my self thereof in
'grateful requital. My *Ancestors*, w
'have been your *Kings*, when by
'cessity of nature, they have quit
'the Diadem, have left either B
'thers or some of their Blood, wh
'Relation and Vertues have oblig
'you to consider them in the n
'Election. But I for a Testimony
'my affection to the Publique, g
'up *all* I have received, and leav
'entirely to whomsoever is *better*
'to serve you. It has been my
'fortune to fall into such unhap
'times, that the Soveraign Dign
'wherewith you invested me, has
'only contributed innumerable *Tr*
'*bles* to my self (which for yo

'sal

sakes I should have endeavoured to struggle with) but given causes of *Jealousies* to others; I desire pardon for what has been done amiss during the time of my Reign; and that you would impute my Errors to Humane frailty, and wish my *Successor* may prove more Fortunate both to his own Concernments and those of the Republick.

And that you may be Happy in your Choice, I shall in my Solitude beseech God to Illuminate you with his Blessing on this occasion, and at present return you all the Thanks I can possibly, for the Love you have shewn me, for the good *Offices* I have received of you, the *Counsels* which you have given, and the *Aids* and Supplies you have so liberally offered me. And thus with all the Endearments imaginable, I take leave of you, hoping that you will not fail to conserve me in your Memory. 'Tis with these Sentiments that I give you all a *Fatherly Benediction*, assu-

ring

'ring you, that if I shall happen
'be at never so far a distance in Bo
'from my *Dearest Countrey*, I shall
'always entirely united thereunto
'Mind and all the Affections of
'Soul, and hear with an extream Jo
'*that Kingdom* to flouriih and be
'Repose by anothers *Conduct*, whi
'under me has more than once be
'at the very brink of Destruction —
'I would say more, but am hindre
'through want of *Memory*, and th
'tenderness of my Heart, which su
'fers me not to speak further to yo
'but with my *Tears*.

This Pathetick Speech ended (whi
set all the Assembly a weeping) Ki
Casimir Publickly Resigned the *Cro*
Scepter, and other Ensigns of Royalt
and departed in the Quality of a Pr
vate Nobleman: However the Gen
ral our Generous *Sobieski*, with
the Nobles waited on him to
Apartment, and the *States* in gra
tude soon after presented him wi
th

his Assurance of an Honourable Maintenance for his Life.

WE the States Ecclesiastical and Civil, as also Inhabitants of the two Nations of *Poland* and *Lyffland* in Council Assembled, do by these Presents Certifie and Publish to all the World and to our Posterity, That we have humbly besought, and by all ways imaginable endeavoured to perswade *John Casimir* our King and Master, that he would not Relinquish that Crown, to which himself, as formerly his Ancestors, the Renowned and Mighty Kings of *Poland*, had been Elected, but that he would continue the Government so long as he lived. But for as much as no persuasions could induce His Majesty to alter his Resolution, but that he hath freely Resigned the Kingdom of *Poland* and great Dutchy of *Lyffland*, together with all their Dependencies into the Hands and free disposal of the Re-

 publick;

'publick; we knowing not how
'reſiſt His Majeſties Intentions here
'His Majeſty deſired that we wou
'make ſome convenient Proviſion f
'his future ſubſiſtence; which bei
'a point in which we had not recei
'the Advice of our Brethren in th
'Provincial Aſſemblies, we were
'willing, out of our Affection to
'Majeſty, to agree and conſent
'the Allowance of an Yearly Penſi
'of 150000 Livres, whereof th
'Kingdom to be Charged with th
'Payment of One Hundred Thou
'ſand, and the great Dutchy
'*Lyffland* with Fifty Thouſand, ou
'of the Revenues of the Kings T
'ble: The ſaid Sums to be fixt an
'ſpecified at the next Election. An
'that the Lords of the Treaſury
'both Nations, not attending the ſa
'ſpecification, ſhall make an Allow
'ance of the ſaid Penſion from th
'day of His Majeſties Reſignation
'And this we do promiſe to get con
'firmed in our Provincial Aſſemblie

'an

and to make Provision for the Security thereof by an Agreement with the ſucceeding King. Further Agreeing, That this Allowance both from this Kingdom and the Dutchy of *Lyffland*, ſhall continue during the Life of His Majeſty, and to be paid fully and wholly to him, without any Abatements, Fees, or Gratifications whatſoever.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Election of Prince Michael Koribut Wiesnowiski *to the Crown of* Poland, *and his Eminent Services of* General Sobieski *during his Reign.*

KING *Casimir* having thus abdoned the Government, Sept. 16th. 1668. The Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna* (according to his Office) applyed himself to take care of the State during the *Inter-Regnum*, and appointed a General Assembly for the New Election to be held at *Warsaw* in *May* following.

In the mean time the several Candidates were busie in making their Parties: As the Son of the Great Duke

Duke of *Muſcovy* (who had been bred in *Poland*, and ſpoke that Language) on whoſe behalf the Duke his Father offered, that he ſhould *Change* his Religion, and embrace that of the *Roman* Communion, make a Renunciation to *Muſcovy*, That all places formerly taken from *Poland* ſhould be reſtored, That four Millions ſhould be Advanced as his Free Gift for the Payment of the Arrears of the *Poliſh* Army, And that he would be Obliged to Aſſiſt *Poland* againſt all Enemies whatſoever with an Army of 40000 Men, and enter into a firm and perpetual League with them. The next was the Duke of *Neuburgh*, a Brother to the Duke of *Bavaria*, whom the Emperour ſeemed much to favour in his Pretenſions. A Third was the Prince of *Lorrain*, and a Fourth the Prince of *Conde's* Son, whom the Arch-Biſhop of *Gneſna* and General *Sobieski* were thought to Favour.

Towards the beginning of M
1669. the Grandees began to Re
to *Warsaw*, in Order to the approa
ing Election. On the first of M
Duke *Michael Radzevil*, General
the Field in *Lythuania*, made his En
with a stately Equipage: First, March
five Companies of *Heythquer*, con
ing of an hundred in each, with th
Enfigns flying, and Drums beating,
clad in large blew Vests lined w
Yellow: Then, a Foot Company
sixty in Yellow clad like *Janizarie*
followed by two Troops of Dragoo
well Mounted, with blew Coats a
Silver Lace, then a Troop of *Germ*
Horse in excellent Accoutrement
followed by as many *Hussars*, and a
ter them by 60 Gentlemen of Quali
Richly Habited, with their Lances aft
the *Turkish* Fashion; Then came Du
Radzevil himself, followed by abov
200 of the Lords and Principal Gen
try of *Lythuania*, all splendidly Array'd
and their Horses extraordinarily Ha
nessed, and among them divers of the
most

most Ancient Nobility, as Prince *Stanislaus Lubomirski*, the Lord *Potoski*. These were followed at some distance by a great number of Gentlemen their Attendants, with their other Servants in Rich Liveries, after whom marched two Troops of *Tartarian* Horse, an hundred in each Troop, followed by five Troops of Dragoons in blew Coats with Silver Lace: And lastly, a full Company of *Heyduques* brought up the Rear.

This Entry, though Magnificent, was much exceeded in the Afternoon by that of the Lords *Pazzi*, the one Great Chancellor, the other Great General of *Lythuania*, who had thrice their Number and Attendance.

But all these were Eclipsed by the more Illustrious appearance, *May* 3*d.* of General *Sobieski*, all the Princes and Nobles doing him the Honour to meet him some Miles from the City, who was followed by a vast number of Gentlemen and Officers, and had a stately Company of *Janizaries* (like

thoſe of the *Grand Signior*) for h
Guard in moſt ſumptuous Habit. Th
Waywood of *Cracovia* alſo came At
tended with a Train of above 5000
Perſons.

The Diet being begun, and the No
bles having Elected the Lord *Potoſk*
Brother-in-Law to Prince *Slaviſla*
Lubomirski, for their Marſhal or Speak
er, an Oath was propoſed to, and take
by the Senators and Equeſtrian Orde
in theſe terms.

I Swear, *That I neither already am, no*
hereafter will be bound or engage
either by Word or Writing, to any For
reigner or ſtranger in the Election of
Prince. *That I neither already have, no*
will enter into any Party *or Faction, no*
ſuffer my ſelf to be corrupted through
Giſts or Rewards by any Foreign Prince.
That I will not give my Vote or Suffrage
for any Perſon *but ſuch as I ſhall judge*
fitteſt for the Adminiſtration of the Go
vernment of this Kingdom. And if I
have formerly obliged my ſelf to any
Foreign

Foreign Prince, I do hereby Renounce the ſaid Obligation, and leave his Party.

After this, the Diet eſtabliſh'd a *Chamber* or Court of Juſtice, compoſed of Senators and ſeveral *Waywods*, ſelected Perſons of the reſpective Provinces, who were to take care of all Affairs concerning the Crown, and to prevent Diſorders which daily happened by ſuch a vaſt concourſe: And of this Court, *Marſhal Sobieſki* was appointed Preſident.

In the mean time the Dutcheſs of *Muſcovy* happening to dye, that Duke was ſo Afflicted therewith, that he had ſome thoughts of committing the Government to his Son, and ſo gave over his Sollicitations for the Crown of *Poland*; ſo that now there were only left three Parties, *viz.* That of the Prince of *Conde*, of the Duke of *Neuburgh*, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, each endeavouring to exclude the other. But ſoon after, the nomination of the Prince of *Conde* was excluded by the Diet,

Diet, and the Arch-Bishop of *Gnes*
was openly called *Traitor*, and thre
ned to be *Killed* for offering to b
speak in favour of the *French* Interes
and some Menaces were made by t
Nobles to *Sobieski* on that Accoun
he being suspected a favourer of th
Party, by reason of his Alliance wi
a *French* Lady, *Mary de la Grang*
Daughter of the Marq. of *Arquie*
and Widdow of Prince *Zomoski*,
before mentioned.

Then the Competition between th
Duke of *Neuburgh* and the Prince o
Lorrain was bandied very obstinately
so that it was much feared it might oc
casion a Rupture, and the contendin
Parties fall to blows: To preven
which, on the 19*th*. of *June*, the Lord
Opalinski, Palatine of *Calitz*, made a
Eloquent Harangue between both Par
ties, wherein having at large demon
strated the *fatal consequences* of such
Heats, he began to Expostulate with
them how they came to be so passio
nately concerned for two Princes
whom

whom they were ſtrangers unto, and either of which, for ought they knew, might treat them ill, when once he had got Poſſeſſion of the Crown, and therefore he Adviſed them rather wholly to lay aſide thoſe Forraign pretenſions, and chuſe a *Piaſti*, that is, ſome Nobleman of their own Country, of whoſe Vertues and Temper they had Experience; and for his part, he knew none of greater worth, or better deſerving the Royal Dignity, than Prince *Michael Koribut Wieſnowiski*, which Nomination was preſently received with general Acclamations, the Aſſembly crying out, *Vivat! Vivat!* And the ſaid Prince being then preſent, was immediately forced by the Aſſembly to be *Covered* and *Take a Chair*, which he refuſed, urging his Incapacity to ſupport ſo Weighty a Crown; but the Aſſembly not hearkning to his Apology, Obliged him, not without Tears in his Eyes, to accept the Honour: All the reſt of the Provinces and Palatinates

tinates giving in their *Suffrages* to h
Choice, ſave only the Grand Cha
cellor *Patz*, the Principal Perſon
Lythuania, who affirmed he wou
not give his Voice for any but t
Prince of *Lorrain*. But his Brothe
the Palatine of *Troski*, ſhewed h
the Inconveniences of refuſing
Piaſti, encouraging him to Nom
nate one of his own ſide of t
Countrey; whereupon he name
Prince *Bogiſlaus Radzevil*, for who
there appeared a conſiderable Part
but that of *Wiſnowiski* upon th
Competition prevailed, and in t
Heat *Killed* two Gentlemen upo
the place, who ſpake over-bold
againſt their Choice.

Thing

Things being thus carried, Marſhal *Sobieſki*, and the Marſhal of the Nobleſs, retiring themſelves, *proteſted* againſt the Election, but the prevailing Party ſlighted it; and demanded of the Archbiſhop of *Gueſna* to *proclaim* the Election, but he pretending ſome Indiſpoſition, would have delayed it, till they threatning to oblige the Biſhop of *Cajari*, and he ſupply that Office, he then appeared in the Field, with the two Marſhals, and according to Cuſtom demanded three times, *That if they were agreed upon the Election, they ſhould name the Perſon*, which they did with great Acclamations, accompanied with the diſcharge of all the Cannon; this being about eight a clock in the Evening, and before nine, the King was Proclaimed, and ſo Conducted to the Caſtle, and next day in St. *Johns* Church took his Oaths he Obſerv'd, the *Pacta Conventa*,

or Agreements concluded upon; then dined with the Primate, and afterwards went into the Field of *Kolu* (the place where the Election was held, ſome diſtance from the City) and returned his thanks to the ſeveral Waywodeſhips, Palatinates, and Provinces.

Both the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, and *Marſhal Sobieſki* were diſſatisfied with the Irregularity of this Election, yet for the publick quiet complyed therewith. And when ſhortly after ſome ſtirs were like to happen in the *Army*, upon a report that he was to be turned out of his Command as General, he being ſent down thither, not only pacified them in that, but other their diſcontents, and retain'd them in their due Obedience to the Crown; and in *January* following the Tartars of *Dialogrod* falling into the *Vkrain* and *Podolia*, where they made great ſpoil, and had taken

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a multitude of poor people Captive, he advanced against them, and put them to flight, leaving the most part of their Booty, and Prisoners behind them.

The 17th of *February*, 16[illegible] King *Michael* was Married to *Eleanor*, the Emperors Sister, by reason of which *Alliance* Jealousies were raised, that His Majesty had a mind to make himself *Absolute* and *Hereditary*, and subvert the *Polish* Liberties. Insomuch, that at a Diet or Assembly of Estates held soon after, the *Equestrian* Order put up several Requests, and amongst others, that the *Pacta Conventa*, or Agreement concluded upon, when he was chosen King, might be openly read; their other desires his Majesty readily Accorded, but was loth to grant this, till finding them resolv'd not to proceed in any business, till that were granted, he condescended

thereunto, and accordingly next day the *Equeſtrian* Order went to the Houſe of Senators, where His Majeſty was ſeated under a Canopy of State, and the Senators on each ſide of him, and there the ſaid *Pacta* were publickly read, at the laſt Article whereof, which imported, *That if the King did not rightly and duly perform his part, what he had there promiſed, then they were diſcharged from their Allegiance to him*; They all gave a loud ſhout. [Which paſſage ſerves to reconcile the *difference* of Authors touching that Kings *Oath*, mentioned before *Ch.* 2d. for though there are no ſuch *expreſs* words in the Terms of the Oath, yet it ſeems they are wont to be contained in the *Pacta Conventa*, which by that Oath he ſwears to obſerve.]

The Kings Uncle, Prince *Demetrius Wieſnowiſki*, was Lieutenant General under *Sobieſki*, and between

tween them two, there was no very good Correſpondence; to bring them to a better underſtanding of each other, the King uſed ſeveral means, and to Crown the work, it was reſolved, that the ſaid Prince ſhould *marry* with the Princeſs of *Oſtrogy*, Siſter to the Prince of that Name, and *Neice* to General *Sobieſki*; which was performed with great Solemnity, and thenceforwards the Animoſities between theſe two great men ceaſed.

In the year 1672. The *Coſſacks* aſſiſted by ſome *Tartars*, having again faln to their old habit of Rebellion, and General *Sobieſki* with the Forces of the Crown, having Chaſtiſed them for the ſame, and forced their Leader *Doroſkenſko* to retire; the *Turk* took thence an occaſion to quarrel with *Poland*, upon pretence that he had taken the *Coſſacks* into *his protection*; and making a ſudden inroad, beſie-

ged the City *Camieniec*, where having made their Approaches under the shelter of great Sacks filled with Cotton Wool, and raised a Battery, upon which they planted 12 whole Cannons, with which for 12 whole days they continually plaid most furiously upon the Town; the Besieged were forced to surrender upon Articles, to march out with Bag and Baggage, the whole Garrison not being above 500 men, of whom 200 were unfortunately killed by the accidental blowing up of a Tower by their own Powder; the Grand *Seignior* was personally present at the taking of it, and entred the Town the same day it was yielded, and placed therein a Garrison of 8000 *Janizaries*, his whole Army consisting of near 190 thousand Horse and Foot, as was reported.

The King of *Poland* was at this time at *Janowitz*, expecting the Arri-

Arrival of the Nobility, who were from all parts reſorting to him; and to gain time, he ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Grand Seignior* to treat of a Peace, or procure a Ceſſation; whereupon the *Grand Vizier* return'd him this Anſwer.

To the Vice-Chancellor of *Poland.*

THE Letter of the moſt Serene and Honourable King of Poland, *our Great Friend, to our moſt Serene, moſt Glorious, and moſt Potent Emperour of the World, and Monarch, like to* Alexander *the Great, who is the Shield of the whole World, was together with your Letter directed to me, brought to my hands in our Camp near* Caminiec, *ſome days before our taking of that place; I delivered the Imperial Letter to His Majeſty, and having cauſed*

mine to be Translated, I understood what you wrote. That which I did write to you from Adrianople, gave you notice of what hath since happened, and may serve for Answer to these Letters; But you were wanting to do those things in time, which were necessary for the Preservation of your Country; and therefore have seen and heard things which you would not, and what is to follow, is known to God alone.

We always wrote both to your King and you, what hath now come to pass, which you might have prevented by sending Ambassadors to his Imperial Majesty, with Royal Presents, as is usual, and promise of Tribute, who thereby might have appeased the burning wrath of our Great Lord, and obtained better Conditions for you; nay, had you ever since (for the Gate of Mercy of our Emperor is open to all) sent Ambassadours to offer a Tribute, it was

was to be hoped they might have obtained the good will of our Lord, and he permitted them to renew the ancient Peace and Friendſhip. If therefore after all, you have any care for the quiet and good eſtate of your Armies, Kingdom and Subjects, do what you intend very ſuddenly, without any delay, and the ſooner you do it, the more advantagious it will be for you. That you have deſired the moſt Glorious Cham *of* Tartary *to be Mediator at this Treaty, you do well, for he hath offered his friendly perſuaſions on your behalf. Peace be to thoſe that believe the Commandments of God.*

But the Winter coming on apace, and ſharp weather, hindred the *Turks* further Advance, and General *Sobieſki* falling unexpectedly upon a Body of 20 thouſand *Tartars* (at that time Confederates with the *Turks*) at a place called *Try*, totally routed them, killing a-

bove 10000 of them, as also rescuing very near as many poor Christians, whom they were carrying away into miserable slavery; and soon after defeated another Party of them with great slaughter, whereby the Country was freed from their Rapine and Devastations, which was generally acknowledged to be a most acceptable and advantagious service to the Kingdom of *Poland* at that juncture.

The King having summoned the *Arrier Ban* (that is, a General Convention of all the *Nobless* throughout his Dominions) to appear in their Arms, lay Encamped near *Samosch*, where amongst other things, the Nobility took into consideration the Party called *Malecontents*, amongst whom they named the *Bishop of Gnesna*, the *Crown Ensign*, and many others, and ordered that they should be *summoned* to appear and take *an*

Oath

Oath of Confederation, which was there framed, and upon their taking the same, a general *Act of Oblivion* to pass; but if they should refuse to appear and enter into the same, then they were to be declared Traitors, their Offices disposed of to others, and all their Goods and Estates to be Confiscated. Which Oath ran in these words.

I, N. N. *Of my own free Will, and without any* Constraint, *do swear by the Holy and Blessed* Trinity, *that for the Honour of God, the Dignity and Welfare of our Free Elected and Crowned* King and Lord, *and the preservation of this Republick, and the Priviledges and Liberties thereof, against all Enemies whatsoever, I will readily expose my Life and Fortunes; and that I will not forsake or depart from this Confederation, till our Country be freed from all dan-*

ger of any Enemies as well at Home *as abroad, but will do all that ſhall lie in my power for the making this Treaty more ſtrong and valid, until we ſhall have obtained the ends aforeſaid, and if I come to know that any Perſon does Act in prejudice of this Confederation and Brotherly Agreement, I ſhall be obliged to diſcover the ſame, without having the leaſt reſpect to* Friendſhip *or* Relation, *and account and proſecute him as an open Enemy. I have not taken any* Money *to be corrupted, nor will I take any. I will not hold any* Intelligence, *or Act on any occaſion to the prejudice of my King and* Country, *but will truly and ſincerely obſerve this* Confederation *in Brotherly Unity, without any mental Reſervation, or hope to be diſpenſed therefrom. So help me God.*

Things running thus high, ſeveral

ral of those accounted *disaffected*, retired to *Meaco* in *Prussia*; but the Archbishop of *Guesna* remain'd at *Lovitz*, his usual Residence, seeming not at all concern'd at the heats of the Nobless, who offered 1000 *Ducats* to any that should bring his Head into the Leaguer, and threatned to proceed to *Depose* or degrade him; but *that* the Popes *Nuncio* opposed, as being a violation of Ecclesiastical Liberty, for that *Lay* Assembly to proceed against a *Churchman* without leave from his Holiness.

In the mean time Commissioners sent by the King to the *Grand Seignior*, clapt up a Peace with the Port on the following Articles.

1. *That the* Tartars *formerly Inhabiting the Kingdom of* Pol. *called* Lipcees, *and who have since quitted their abodes there, and given themselves up to the protection*

of

of the Port, yet ſo as to leave their Wives and Children behind them, ſhall have free liberty to return and fetch away their ſaid Wives and Children, and their Goods and Moveables whatever, and that ſuch as ſhall deſire ſtill to abide in Poland, *ſhall have liberty ſo to do, without any moleſtation or diſturbance.*

2. *That the King of* Poland *ſhall by his Ambaſſadours ſend yearly to the Port* 22000 *Ducats, which ſhall be paid every year on St.* Demetrius-day, *being the* 15*th of* Novemb. *on this* Condition, *that the* Grand Seignior *ſhall ſecure the Subjects of the* Crown *of* Poland, *againſt the incurſions of the* Turks, Tartars, *and other people ſubject to the Port; and in caſe the* Poles *ſhall at any time be endammaged by them, the King of* Poland *ſhall demand ſa-*

ſatisfaction of the Grand Seignior, *and forbear to pay the abovementioned Tribute, till he ſhall have received it.*

3. Podolia, *as in ancient time ſhall be ſubject to the Port; and in caſe any difference ſhall ariſe concerning the Limits, it ſhall be amicably decided by* Commiſſioners *to be to that purpoſe deputed by both Parties.*

4. *The Garriſons which the* Poles *now have in any place or Fortreſs in* Podolia, *ſhall immediately be drawn out from thence, and have liberty to return home with their Goods, &c. On the other ſide, the* Grand Seignior *ſhall reſtore all places taken from the* Poles *in* Ruſſia.

5. *Free Exerciſe of Religion ſhall be granted to all Perſons.*

6. *Such as deſire to depart with their Goods and Families out of* Caminiec, *ſhall have free liberty*

ſo

ſo to do, and return into Poland *within the ſpace of two months, after the Ratifying of this Treaty.*

7. *The* Ukrain *ſhall be left free to the* Coſſacks *as in former times, and the* Poles *ſhall quit all the Forts and places they have poſſeſs'd themſelves of there, and ſhall depart with all their Goods, &c. except their Cannon.*

8. *The* Coſſacks *that have been under* Hanensko, *may return to their former Habitations in the* Ukrain, *if they ſhall think fit, and no injury ſhall be done them by the other* Coſſacks; *but* Hanensko *himſelf ſhall remain in* Poland.

Laſtly, *All former Treaties between* Poland *and the Port, ſhall remain in force.*

Beſides all which, there was a ſeparate Article that the Crown of *Poland* ſhould pay a Tribute of 16 thou-

thousand Ducats to the *Cham* of *Tartary*.

This Agreement, so prejudicial and dishonourable to the *Poles*, as rendring that Crown Tributary to two of its Infidel Neighbours, at a time when it might have been in a condition to defend it self, (for besides the Army, with the *General*, the King at *Lublin*, had above 100000 men in Arms) was very ill resented by General *Sobieski*, and many others, who lookt upon it only as a *Politick Device*, that in the mean time the *opposite Faction* might be at leisure, and have opportunity to crush those they called *the Malecontents*; and therefore though two *Senators* were sent from the Convention to the Army, to invite them to enter into the aforesaid Oath of Association, yet he declined it.

The Peace being thus concluded with the *Turks*, and the Polish Nobility finding themselves unable a-

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ny longer to subsist in the Field, by reason of the ill weather, and for want of Forrage and Provision, did about the latter end of *October* break up their Assembly; only left a party of 2300 men in Arms for the Kings Guard, and agreed that a General Assembly of the Deputies of the several Palatinates should be held in the beginning of *January*, and there the *Confederation* begun in the Leaguer to be confirmed, and then to proceed to the Tryal and Condemnation of such of the *Malecontents* as should continue to absent themselves, and refuse the before recited *Oath*.

Hereupon the Army entred into a Counter-Confederation, wherein they declare, *They will defend the Liberty of their Country, and the Priviledges of the Nobles*, which (they alledg'd) *under pretence of adhering to the Royal Authority were violated, and endeavour'd to*

be

be suppreſs'd; and that therefore they were reſolved to protect thoſe of the Nobility, which were ſo ſeverely proſecuted under the name of Malecontents, *and diſturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, Titles which much more fitly belong'd to their Accuſers.*

Purſuant to this Declaration, the Army began to Advance ſomewhat towards *Warſaw*, which put the Court into great Conſternation, but General *Sobieſki* thought fit not to approach further than *Lowitz*, being willing to determine all differences by an amicable Compoſure; and accordingly after ſeveral Overtures, towards the end of *March* 73, an Accommodation was made upon the Terms following,

1. *That all paſt Offences ſhould be forgiven and forgotten.*
2. *That the Confederation made the laſt year by the Nobility,*

ſhould

should be Cancel'd and made void.

3. *That all those, who had during these unhappy misunderstandings been Branded by the name of* Malecontents, *should on all occasions, without exception or distinction partake of the Kings favours, with, and as well as, the rest of the Nobility.*

To confirm this good Intelligence, the Grand-General *Sobieski* came to *Warsaw* with a numerous Train, where he was complemented on the part of the King by the Vice-Chancellor, and by the *Weywode* of *Posen* for the Senate; and in the name of the Nobility Assembled in the *Diet* by two of their Deputies, and by the said *Diet* it was ordered that he should be presented with 50 *thousand Dollars*, as an acknowledgment of his good Services; but he generously considering the present necessities of the

the Publick, freely abated one third part thereof.

In Council he vigorously urg'd the regaining of that Honour, which by an unhappy Treaty had been lost the last Summer, and that it might never be said the *free Crown* of *Poland*, had for a day been *Tributary* to the Sworn Enemies of *Christendom*, opposed the payment of any of the Mony agreed on; offering that With an Army of 60 thousand (if the *State* would take care for their pay) he did not doubt but to give a good account of this Summers Campaign; which much encouraged the *Diet* to resolve upon and prepare for a War, and in order thereunto, the *Crown-Jewels*, which they had before ordered to be Pawned, valued at 600 thousand Livres, were entrusted in his hands for securing the Army their Arrears; and so forthwith his Excellency departed

to

to *Sokal*, where the Army was Rendevouz'd, extreamly satisfied with his Conduct.

In the mean time the Archbishop of *Guesna* departed this life, *April* the 12*th*, 1673. and in his Room the King advanc'd the Bishop of *Cujavia* to succeed him.

The *Grand Seignior* understanding these resolutions and preparations in *Poland*, dispatcht thither the following Letter (though not delivered by the *Chiaux* till after the Kings death.)

THou the chief Prince of the Christian People, Administrator of the Nazarene Kingdom of Poland, King Michael our Friend, may your Administration have an happy Issue. By these Letters We give you to understand that Achmet Bassa, our Grand Vizier, is the chief Administrator of our Dominions, the Dignity and Authority of

whose Ministry let God encrease: We have not long since understood, that you refuse to pay our most Serene Majesty the Tribute *stipulated by the late Treaty between us and you; and to remove the Garrisons out of your places on the Frontiers; wherefore it appears clearer than the* light, *that you have broke the* Peace *that was concluded with me; & is it thus lawful for you in so short a time to violate the Peace? The Governors and Souldiers of our Frontier places have not done your Subjects any damage, nor given you any cause of Offence, wherefore then have you broke the Peace? And why have you provoked Me the Monarch of the World to Anger? What? Do your Souldiers think to delude us? Send us quickly the Tribute and the Gifts, which by vertue of the Treaty (tho by you violated) and the promise of your Envoy, ought to have been paid on the day*

of

of St. Demetrius *laſt paſt. Send them quickly if you will, that the ancient Treaties between us be preſerved and re eſtabliſhed: Send the Gifts, reſtore the Caſtles, repair the damages, and do it ſufficiently, unleſs you deſire to be by my Arms compelled to it. If you omit it, by the help of God, I will with innumerable Armies infeſt and deſtroy thy* Poland. *Be therefore ready for War, and ſend back my Meſſengers quickly, that I may know thy mind.*

But theſe proud *Menaces* were in vain, the *Invincible Sobieſki* had advanc'd to the banks of the River *Nieſter*, and by a Commanded Party ſent out under the Conduct of the Crown Standard bearer, taken in the ſtrong Town and Caſtle of *Miedzibos*, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance; as alſo *Jaſlowiec*, and ſeveral other places, and brought off great numbers of Priſoners, from whom

whom he understood, that the *Hussam Bassa* lay on the other side the *Niester* with a Body of 40000 men, expecting a great Reinforcement to come up to him out of *Asia*, whereupon he resolv'd with all expedition to pass the River, and give them Battel, before the arrival of those Troops.

Accordingly having pass'd over the Army, he advanced towards the *Turks*, who lay commodiously entrench'd under the Walls of *Cothim*, greatly exceeding the *Poles* in number; and his Cavalry being on the 9*th* of *Nov.* 73. come within Cannon shot of their Leaguer, the Grand Marshal went in Person within Musket shot of the Enemies Camp, to observe in what posture they lay, and at his return call'd a Council of War, where it was resolv'd, that considering the want of Provisions, under which the *Polish* Army at present labour'd, it was

their beſt courſe to Attack the Infidels *in their Trenches*. Towards Evening his Foot and Train of Artillery came up, ſeveral little skirmiſhes having in the mean time paſs'd between his foremoſt Troops, and thoſe of the Enemy.

The next morning, *Nov.* 16. General *Sobieski* drew up the whole Army into Battalia, and having placed his Artillery (which conſiſted of 50 pieces of Cannon) moſt conveniently for annoying the Enemy, advanced in good Order, and with great reſolution towards their Camp; and being come pretty near it, the *Hoſpodars* of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (Provinces formerly belonging to the *Poles*) revolted from the *Turks*, and came over to the *Poliſh* Army with 5000 men, immediately all things were ordered for the Attack; which was to be made in five ſeveral places, the *Crown Watchmaſter* was poſted

next

next the *Neister*, on the side of *Czeczora*, next him the General *Sobieski*, and then the under General *Wisnowiski*, assisted by the *Weywode* of *Kiovia*, the other two were to be manag'd by the Troops of *Lithuania*; in which order they had beset the Enemy, but because reducing the Army into this posture took up much time, that night the *Turks*, who were not wanting in their defence, seemed to have some advantage over them; Collonel *Danemark* a brave Commander in the *Crown-Watchmasters* Quarter, and Captain *Jarozki*, with many other Officers and common Souldiers being cut off; the Enemies loss was altogether as great.

That whole night the *Polish* Troops stood ready in Arms within Musket shot of the Enemies Retrenchment, and early next morning, *Nov.* 11. General *Sobieski* adventured again *on foot* to discover

the posture they were in, and tho many of his Officers would have dissuaded from so hazardous an Attempt, continued in his Resolution to fall upon them. And now he ordered his Cannon to play very furiously on the Enemy, and having every where given the necessary Orders, encouraged his Troops with assurance of Victory, telling them, they fought not only for *Honour*, but also for the *Liberty* of their Countrey, and (what was yet infinitely more valuable) their *Religion*; and so marched with his drawn *Sable* in his hand *on foot* at the head of them till they came up to the Turks Entrenchments, and then mounted on Horseback, the like being done by the rest of the great Officers. The first discharge was of the Cavalry, who in the space of a quarter of an hour had made themselves Masters of the Enemies Retrenchments,

trenchments, and made great ſlaughter amongſt them; upon which the foremoſt of the Infantry, who ſhould have ſeconded the Horſe in preſſing on upon the Enemy, thinking they had already won the Battel, began to fall to *Plundering*, which the *Turkiſh* Horſe perceiving, fell upon them, and did great Execution amongſt them; and would have done much more, had not the *Huſſars* come in to their aſſiſtance, who again put the Enemy into diſorder, inſomuch that *Huſſain Baſſa* who commanded the Turkiſh Army, finding himſelf unable any longer to ſtand the Shock, began to retreat with many thouſands of his Men towards *Czraozo*, but the *Weywode* of *Bleski* and the Sieur *Riouwski* obſerving it, Intercepted his paſſage, and forced him to return back into the Battel, where General *Sobieski* with a party

Reneountred him, but being much inferior in number, and the *Turks* fighting (like their condition desperately) tho the General himself performed wonders as well by the slaughters he made with his own Hands, as by the encouragement his Example and Words gave to his followers, yet things were like to have fallen into much confusion, had not the *Hussars* once more come in with incredible Resolution, and then the Battle seemed altogether as fierce as when it first began; so bravely did they behave themselves on both sides, but after a long and bloody dispute, the *Crescent* gave way to the *Cross*, the *Turks* were broken to pieces, leaving many thousands of their Companions dead on the place; so that the Field was covered with breathless bodies, and of those that endeavoured to escape the greatest part were drowned in the *Neister*;

so

ſo that of their whole Army which according to the modeſteſt Computation conſiſted of between 39 and 40 thouſand Men, there were not 5000 that eſcaped; and as there was no Quarters given during the heat of the fight, ſo conſequently there were very few Priſoners; amongſt the dead were found *Heyhegh Baſſa*, and *Soliman Baſſa* two great Commanders; but their General *Huſſain* had the luck to make his eſcape, and fled to *Caminiec*.

On the *Poles* ſide the loſs was conſiderable, the General Quartermaſter, the Crown-Hunter, the Lord *Staroſta Wolbramski*; the Lord *Rzeozky*, the Lord *Rozmiarowski*, Captain of the *Huſſaws*, and many other Officers ſlain; beſides thoſe that were wounded.

After the fight ended the Soldiers had leave to Ranſack the Enemies Leaguer, where they found

great Booty, and to compleat the Victory, the next day they took the Caſtle of *Cothim* by *Storm*.

The joyful news of this Grand Victory (chiefly owing to the Courage and Conduct of General *Sobieski*) found *Poland* in Mourning; for in the very time that the ſame was gaining, King *Michael* after ſome weeks lingering Indiſpoſition, departed this life at *Lemburgh Nov.* 10, 1673, whence his Corps was removed to *Warſaw*, where being Embalmed, it was (according to cuſtom) to remain unburied, untill after the Election of a new King.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

General Sobieski *Elected King; His ſudden Conqueſt of the* Ukrain 1674. *with* 4000 *Men he Routs* 60000 Tartars *near* Leopold, Auguſt 75. *and in* November *following with* 15000 *chaſes before him above* 100 *thouſand of the Enemy, &c.*

'TIS hard to imagin, much more to *expreſs* what unuſual tranſports the *Poliſh* Nation felt upon the Arrival of theſe two *Different* Tidings; *Joy* and *Sorrow*, like contrary Torrents, ſtruggled in their Breaſts, ready to overwhelm them with a *Neutral Aſtoniſhment*. The death of their King in the *Flower* of his Age (for he was but in his 33*th.* year) leaving the Kingdom not only engaged in a

terrible War abroad, but (what was worſe) *Embroil'd* and in danger of being torn to pieces by Factions at home, and the Claſhing Intereſts of *Pretenders* to the Crown, was matter of an afflicting Conſideration: But on the other ſide, ſuch a *Glorious Victory* juſt in the nick, ſeem'd a good *Omen* of future ſucceſs, and that the Divine Favour deſigned not to abandon the State of *Poland* to the Malice and Cruelties of its Enemies, ſince it had ſo ſignally appeared for its preſervation: And beſides the preſent ſecurity, this proſperous Battel brought to their Affairs (*Hali Baſſa* who was advancing with a numerous Hoſt to reinforce, *Huſſain Baſſa* having upon the News of his total defeat, Retreated towards the *Danube*;) The terror it ſtruck into the Enemy, the encouragement it gave the *Polish* Soldiery, the influence it had on

Revolted

Revolted Provinces, and Wavering Friends, all vastly augmented the Import of it; for Kingdoms and States as well as Merchants, subsist as much by *Reputation* as by real Intrinsick strength; an instance whereof was soon found here, for immediately on this Blow to the *Turks*, the Envoy from the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, offered *Poland* in the Name of his Master an Assistance of 50 thousand Men against them, tho he very little observed this promise afterwards.

Nor was *Sobieski* wanting in the part of a discreet General, to *Improve* this Victory, but presently dispatcht some Troops under the Command of the Crown-standard-bearer into *Walachia*, the better to secure that Countrey in their Allegiance, and sent other Forces under the *Woywode* of *Braklaw* to quarter round about *Caminiec*, and so strictly Blockade that place, that no provisions

provisions might be brought into it; after which, having disposed the rest of his Troops in fit Winter Quarters, he came to *Lemburgh* resolving to reside there all the Winter to be near at hand in any emergency; nor could the Invitations of the *Nobles*, nor of the Queen *Dowager* her self, who wrote to him to be present at the *Diet* at *Warsaw* in *January*, about the *Election*, remove him; so much did he prefer the service and safety of his Countrey before the pursuing and advancing his own Interests.

January the 15*th*. 167¾. the *Diet* met for the first time, and chose the Lord *Bielmiski* to be their Marshal, or Speaker; the generality of the Nobility seemed inclinable to make choice of a person qualified to *Marry* with the Queen *Dowager*, as well for their Affection to her Majesty, as in *Good Husbandry* for the Publique,

to

to prevent the many Inconveniences that might accompany a New Queen, especially in point of Charge, when instead of *one* they must provide Dowries for *two*. Amongst the Candidates, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* seemed to stand fairest, for besides the Interest of the Emperour and the Queen *Dowager*, engaged in his favour, many of the Noblest greatly esteemed his person for the vigour of his *Youth*, and the Experience he had already had of Military Affairs; whilst those that opposed him, had only to alledge, that 'twas to be feared he would be too much addicted to the House of *Austria*. But all that this *Diet* agreed on considerable, was to appoint the *time* of Election to be the 20*th*. of *April* following.

At which day they Reassembled accordingly, and began to adjust the Preliminaries, but General *Sobieski*

bieski arrived not at *Warſaw* till the 2*d*. of *May*, making his entry then with great Solemnity; for beſides *his Guard* of two Troops of Horſe, and a Regiment of Dragoons, and his *Train* which were numerous of perſons of Quality, moſt of the *Nobility* and *Senators* that were there went forth to meet him, at the Pallace of Prince *Radzevil* Under Chancellor of *Lithuania*, he alighted and was with all his Retinue entertain'd at a Noble Banquet: The next day his Excellency went out of Town to pay his Reſpects to the Queen, and on the fourth of *May* was the firſt time he appeared in the *Diet*.

Where for ſeveral days following, there happen'd a long and brisk Conteſt between the Nobility and Gentlemen of *Poland*, and thoſe of the Dutchy of *Lithuania*; the former propoſing him the ſaid *General Sobieski* to the *Publick Choice* as a perſon

person eminently deserving of the Republick by the continued services he had rendred it, and particularly for the *Victory* obtained in the last Campaign over the *Turks* at *Cocksmi*, which next to the Divine Assistance they solely attributed to his great Courage and Conduct; and that at present being engaged in a War with so powerful an Enemy, they thought they could not make choice of *any* one, whose Experience in Military Affairs, and his other great Abilities could render more meriting the Crown than he: Adding, That a *Forreign Choice* would but engage them in Forreign Interests, which might perhaps be more regarded than the welfare of the Crown. The *Lithuanians* on the other side, urged the general Resolution of the Nobility of that Dutchy, not to admit of any *Piasti* (that is, a Native either of *Poland* or *Lithuania*)

Lituania) for that they had found the ill consequences of it, during the late Kings Reign by the *Factions* some of the Nobility had stirred up against him; and therefore they ought to chuse a Forreigner, and such a Prince, who besides his other endowments rendring him worthy of the *Crown*, could be a fit *Husband* for the Queen *Dowager*, and who was assisted by powerful *Alliances*, the better to enable the republick to carry on the present War against the *Turks*; on all which Considerations they knew none fitter to be their King than the Prince of *Lorrain*. Some there were that nominated the Prince of *Newburgh*, but their number was not considerable; but after all these Disputes, General *Sobieski* was by plurality of Votes, and indeed at last almost unanimously Elected King on the 21*st*. of *May* 1674. with the great Applause of

of the People of that Kingdom.

And accordingly the Bishop of *Cracow* in the absence of the Archbishop of *Guesna* (who was sick) did with the usual solemnities publickly declare him King by the name of *John the third King of* Poland, *Great Duke of* Lithuania, &c. Who forthwith was graciously pleased to promise of his own free will and motion, That the *Queen Dowager* should be provided for according to her high Quality, and extraordinary Merit; as also, that the *Arrears* of the Army should be forthwith discharged out of his *own* Revenues, seeing the Publick could hardly do it at present. He also expressed himself willing to Confer the Command of Grand Marshal, or General, on Prince *Demetrius Wiesnowiski*, Uncle to the late King, and that of Lieutenant General of the

the Crown (thereby becoming vacant) to the *Palatine* of *Kiovia*, but as he ſignified his Reſolution to proſecute the War againſt the *Turks* with the utmoſt vigour, or oblige them to an Honourable Peace, and to that purpoſe that he would at his *own particular charge* raiſe 1000 Foot, and maintain them during the War, to encourage the *Senators* and other Great Men of the Kingdom to do the like proportionably; ſo he deſired that he might retain the command of *General* in his own hands till *this Campaign* be ended, for that the preſent urgent Affairs of the Kingdom were like to prevent his *Coronation* before the Campaign; which the Nobility aſſented to: As likewiſe that the Article offered in the *Pacta Conventa*, obliging the King not to Reſign the Crown on any occaſion whatſoever, ſhould be omitted.

The

The 15th. of *May* dyed the Archbishop of *Guesna* scarce warm in his place, and the King raised the Bishop of *Culm*, a Person of great esteem and merit, to succeed him in that dignity. The Queen *Dowager* by the consent of the King and *Diet* had a yearly Revenue of 200 thousand Guilders Assigned her, with liberty to reside in any place within the *Polish* Territories, except *Cracow*, or some other fortified places on the Borders of *Silesia*; and her Majesty made choice of *Thorne* in *Prussia* for her Residence.

Tho his Majesty was most solicitous for carrying on the War, yet the Nobility and Senators were generally so *Remiss* therein, for tho they had promised him a full maintainance for 60 thousand Men, he now desired it but for 40000, and yet such were their Dissentions and Jealousies as would not permit

permit them to consent thereunto.

In the mean time the *Muscovite* pretending Friendship with the *Poles*, and that they would oppose the common Enemy, had on the contrary only fallen upon *Doroskensko*, Head of the Rebel *Cossacks* and recovered many places in the *Ukrain* to inlarge their Territories that way; However the *Great Cham* of *Tartary*, and the Grand Seignior with their Forces hastned thither to oppose the *Muscovites*, and in short time had over-run another great part of that Countrey; so that the whole Province was like to be intirely lost, wherefore to give what Assistance he could in such an unfortunate posture of Affairs; King *John* seeing no Recruits or Money could be obtained, departed from *Warsaw* on the 22*th*. of *August* towards the Frontiers, appointing a Rendevouz of that small Army he had,

had, to be held on the 15th. of *September*; they being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective.

'Tis true *Romadanowski* the *Muſcovitiſh* General had a vaſt Army conſiſting of above 100 thouſand Men, encamped near the River *Dnieſter*, but did little or no ſervice with them, being diverted by the *Turks*, who knowing the Suſpicious, *Jealous* Nature of that People, cauſed Reports to be ſpread, that the *Poles* had made their own Terms, and were clapping up a *Peace* with the *Port*, without including or giving them notice of it; ſerving themſelves of this Stratagem, the *Turks* and *Tartars* without any conſiderable oppoſition had poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole *Ukrania*, except two or three places, and at laſt beſieged the Great City *Haman*, which having aſſaulted with great fury, and the *Muſcovites*, who

who promised to relieve it, being instead thereof on a sudden repassed the *Dniester* and Retreated; those of the Town surrendred upon Articles to have their *Lives and Goods saved*; but the *Barbarous* Enemy without any regard to his capitulation, put all the Inhabitants and People that had fled thither from all parts round about for shelter, Men, Women, and Children to the Sword; so that of 100 *thousand Souls* very few remained alive within the space of few Hours.

About the beginnning of *October* the Troops of *Lituania* consisting of about 12000 came up to the King of *Poland*, so that then he was 30000 strong, and having held a Council of War at *Slotzow* on the Frontiers, resolved to March in the Head of them into the *Ukrain* and fall upon the Enemy, casting aside all further Treaty,

ty, which now again the *Grand Vizier* (since his Master the *Grand Seignior* had repassed the *Danube* on his return towards *Constantinople*) had made overtures of, on purpose to amuse the *Poles*, and foment the Jealousies of the *Muscovites*, and so divide them.

Accordingly his Majesty sending forth the *Weywode* of *Russia* with a considerable party to learn the Condition of the Enemy, who near the Walls of *Cuminiec* surpriz'd and defeated 1000 *Turkish* Horse; and brought away 150 of them Prisoners, did in Person march to *Barr* a City in the *Ukrain*, which he stormed so furiously that he soon became Master thereof: The *Turks* and *Tartars* that were there flying to the Castle, which proved not long their shelter, but on the 18 of *Nov.* was forced to surrender upon discretion: The *Turks* his Majesty generously sent away with a

Convoy

Convoy to *Caminiec*; but the *Lipher Tartars* were distributed for purchase as *Slaves* amongst the Soldiers of *Lithuania*. Next his Victorious Majesty advanced to the City *Mohilow* on the *Dniester*, a place of great Importance, as being the *pass* into *Moldavia*, which quickly surrendred to his Arms, as likewise did *Sciana*, *Kalnick* and above 40 other places of *Podolia*; but at this time the Forces of *Lithuania* would needs leave his Majesty and return home, alledging they were not able to bear the Rigor of the season, it being now *Dec.* 74. but his Majesty with his gallant *Poles* resolved still to continue the Campaign, and push on his good Fortune, scarce a week passing, but some considerable Post or other was yielded to him; the *Turks*, tho they had very considerable Forces in those parts not daring to make Head against him.

Towards the beginning of *January*, his Majesty took in *Raskaw*, a Considerable place on the *Deinster*, wherein were 1600 *Turks*, of whom the Foot were all Cut to pieces, but the *Cavalry* made their Escape, the *Polish* Horse being so wearyed with continual Service, that they could not pursue them; So that now his Majesty had Subdued all that part of the *Ukrain* which lies Westward of the *Neiper*, Excepting the City of *Czebryn*, the Residence of *Doroscenko*, whom He Endeavoured by a Treaty to Reduce to Obedience, and the other made Shews of Complying therewith, upon the Demands following, *viz.* 1. That the *Cossacks* shall continue in the free Exercise of the *Greek* Religion, without any Disturbance whatsoever; 2. That a Bishop or Arch-bishop of their Church, shall have a place, and sit in the Senate: 3. That a part of the *Ukrain* shall be set apart for their Army. 4. That the King at his Coronation shall confirm all their Priviledges, and these Articles upon Oath; 5. That the Republick shall declare whether they have need of the Service of the *Cossacks*, and on what Conditions they desire it. 6. That the Deputies which the *Cossacks* shall send to the Dyet, shall be received, and treated

ted with the same Respect as the Deputies of the Dukedom of *Lythuania*, or of the Kingdom of *Poland*; 7. That they shall continue their Commerce with their Neighbours as heretofore: And Lastly, That they may Erect Printing-Houses, Schools, *&c.* But nothing Succeeded Effectually on these overtures, for *Denssenko* was but Playing his own Game between the *Poles* and the *Muscovites*, and friend to neither, further than his Interest led him.

In *April* 75. The *Turks* and *Tartars* began in Numerous Bodies to take the Field. King *John* who had held out in those parts all the Winter without any considerable Recruits, whereby his small Army was much Weakned, so that it was generally believed he would be Necessitated to quit the *Ukrain*, yet Supported by his Natural Courage, he Resolv'd not to Stir a Foot, but on the last Extremity, and therefore Reinforc'd the Garrisons at *Mohilow*, *Nimirow*, *Braclaw*, *Kalnick*, and *Bialacierkiew*; Which being done, he left not Forces enough to deserve the Name of an Army to keep the Field, had not his Valour and Conduct, like a Figure advanc'd in place in Arithmetick, ren-

dred

dred them Virtually as many thousands, as they were Numerally Hundreds.

In *May*, the King made a Step to *Zlokzow*, Eight Leagues from *Leopold*, where he had a Consultation with several Senators of the Kingdom, Remonstrating to them the just Reason he had to Complain of being neglected, since after a Campaign of Seven Months, in which by an handful of Men so great Advantages had been procured to the Crown, by Restoring under its Obedience the greatest part of the *Ukrain*, and in which both his Majesty in his own Person, and all his Souldiers had Suffered so much through the Scarcity of Provisions they found in many places, being forc'd to eat Horses, Dogs, *&c.* for their Sustenance, together with Innumerable Fatigues and Dangers; Yet no Care had been taken at home to furnish him with Supplies Necessary, or to Enable him to Recruit his Army, which was now become so Weak as not to be longer able to keep the Field; His Majesty having hitherto been Necessitated to maintain the War almost wholly at his own Proper Charges; Which yet under all these Perplexities he Resolved to continue.

But whatever Instances he made, little was done towards his Supply; However, he return'd to the Army, and kept his Head Quarters at *Leopold*; And it was but high time to assure the People of those parts, by his Royal Presence, Who otherwise were just ready to abandon their Habitations, by Reason of those vast Swarms of *Turks* and *Tartars*, which they had Intelligence were every day pouring into their Neighbourhood, amounting in all, to the Number of 200 Thousand or upwards.

On the 17th of *August* 1675. A Council was held of the Cheif Commanders of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, in the Presence of the Great *Cham* himself, and *Ibrahim Bassa*, where it was Resolved to Attempt First, the Town of *Slotskow*, and afterwards to possess themselves of *Leopol*, where they understood the King of *Poland* then was Quarter'd, having not in all above 14000 men with him, for the *Lithuanian* Troops had not yet Join'd him. Pursuant hereunto, on the 22d of that Month *Sultan Nuradin* being on his March, with 40 Thousand Selected *Tartars*, the Flower of their whole Army; Accompanyed besides with the Eldest Son of *Cham*, and *Sultan Aquigitary*, and their Troops,

and

and many others of the most Eminent Officers, as *Volunteirs*, in this Expedition; So that the whole Body Consisted of at least Sixty Thousand; With which Formidable Force, *Sultan Nuradin* on the 23d early in the Morning appeared before the Town and Castle of *Slotskow*, eight Leagues from the *Polish* Camp at *Leopol*. He immediately made an Assault, and continued it till two in the Afternoon, with all Imaginable Fury; But the *Palatine* of *Russia* who Commanded there, had so well disposed of his Men and of his Cannon, that with very little loss, he destroyed great Numbers of Infidels; who being thereby Extreamly discouraged, quitted their Enterprize, and Marched towards *Leopol*.

Where his Majesty having received Intelligence both of their Repulse at *Slotskow*, and of their Advance towards him, presently Ordered the Cannon to be continually Fired from the Castle, to give warning to all the Neighbouring Garrisons to be upon their Guard, then went and Visited the Camp, and gave the necessary Orders for the safety of his Queen and the young Princes, who were at the same time in that City; For he was Resolv'd to venture All in the De-

of his Country, and Common Cause *Christendom.*

Things being thus Setled, his Majesty went up to an High Hill, from whence he could observe three Leagues Distance round about, and about Noon perceived by the Clouds of Dust that were raised The Approach of the Enemy.

The Kings Camp lay about a Mile from *Leopol*, on the East-side in a Valley shut up by several Hills, somewhat beyond the Camp; that Way the Enemy was to approach, there was an Ascent of about 300 paces, and having Marcht as far on the top of the Hill, you descend again by a very narrow Way amidst a Wood that had lately been Cut, at the Bottom of which Descent there was a Plain by which the *Tartars* must necessarily pass to Engage them: The King Commanded Prince *Radzevil* his Brother in Law, to Post himself with some Troops for the Guard of a Pass on the Right hand of his Camp; And General *Karski* on the Left, caused several Pieces of Cannon to be planted on a Hill, from whence they might command the Plain through which the *Tartars* were to pass, and

and Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers; Then his Majesty caused some Troops of Horse with all the Voluntiers to advance into the Plain, to Oppose the Enemy; who about four in the Afternoon appeared in such Numbers, that all the Plain was cover'd with them; In the mean time, the King from an Hill observ'd the Countenance of the Enemy, and gave the necessary Orders, and caused several other Troops of Horse to Advance before him, and being followed with Six Troops of *Hussars*, which he posted on the Right and Left of the Way, in the midst of the Copse or Low-wood, so advantagiously that they appeared to be far more in Number than indeed they were, his Majesty with a Natural Air of Gallantry usual to him in time of Action, and a chearful Countenance Presaging Victory, Entred himself into the Plain, Encouraged his Souldiers, telling them he came there with a full Resolution either to Conquer with them, or to dye with them; and having thrice with a loud Voice pronounced by Way of Invocation, the Name of JESUS, and giving the Souldiers all his Benediction, he briskly Advanc'd in the Head of them toward

the Enemy; And now the Fight began to be ſharp on all ſides, His Majeſty omitting no part of his Office either as to Courage or Conduct, but perform'd both the parts of a moſt prudent General, and of a moſt Valiant Souldier, and by his Example inſpiring all the reſt of his Officers and Souldiers, ſo that with this ſmall handful of men, he made thoſe vaſt Multitudes begin to fly before Night, leaving great Numbers ſlain upon the place. And for a Teſtimony of a Compleat Victory, their Great and onely Standard which they always carry before them, was taken.

His Majeſty would gladly have purſued the Enemy further, but that the Night was dark, and he feared leſt the *Cham* vvith the reſt of the Troops might come up to their Aſſiſtance. In this great Action the moſt Memorable Victory that has been Atcheived in our Age, or indeed almoſt in any other, the King had not vvith him above 4000 men (The reſt being left to ſecure the City of *Lvopol*,) and of thoſe ſcarce 1500 came up to Execution; And vvith ſuch a Party thus to defeat by plain downright fighting an Army of Threeſcore Thouſand Combatants, ſeems altogether prodigious or miraculous; yet

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ſo great vvas the fright and Conſternation that the Tartars vvere in, that they fled that one Night as many Leagues as they had Marched three days before, and to make the more haſt, left behind them that little Baggage they had brought vvith them.

Nor was the Confuſion leſs in the Camps of the *Cham* and *Ibrahim Baſſa*, upon ſeeing their Companions returning in this diſorder from an expedition from which they had promiſed themſelves ſo much advantage; But after ſome days Recruiting and Conſideration, to ſhew that they were not diſmaid at this ill ſucceſs, 'twas reſolved to March with all their Forces towards the King of *Poland*; And in order thereunto, 2000 *Janiſaries* and a ſtrong body of Horſe, were ſent out to Attacque a ſmall Caſtle near *Brzeziani*, in which were only 60 Poles, who yet ſo bravely Behaved themſelves, that they repulſed the Infidels with great loſs; which ſo much dampt their Spirits, that they would not proceed on their intended deſign upon the City of *Brzeziani*. But on the contrary, the *Poliſh* Crown-Enſign, who Commanded there, making a Sally with a Party of Horſe, fell upon the Rear of the *Tartars*, killed many of them,

and made the whole Body mend their pace.

Soon after 10000 *Tartars* advancing somewhat near the City *Leopol*, the King sent out the Lord *Harkownisky* with a good Body of Horse against them, who after a brisk Engagement forced them to take to their heels; leaving a great number dead behind, tho in this Action there were several Brave *Polish* Gentlemen likewise slain.

In *September* the *Lithuanian Troops* being come, the King was no longer content to make good his Post at *Leopol*, but would also with that small Army not then above 15000, advance to seek out the Enemy, who were at least seven times as many in Number. But left his Royal Consort, and the Young Princes still at *Leopol*, being willing they should remain there, to keep the people of those parts in heart, who might otherwise for fear abandon their Habitations, and leave the Country desolate, but by this means were induced to continue at their Dwellings, considering that the King, his Queen and Children, were exposed to the same danger as They.

His Majesty understanding that the Enemy had Besieged *Podhais*, did intend

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to March on the 15th of *September* to Relieve it, but on the 14. received Intelligence of its being Surrendred, and Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundred and then Burnt, though they had expresly Capitulated to March away with their Persons and Goods. Upon Advice of which, His Majesty on the 17th, held a Council of War at *Lemburgh*, where several of the Senators advised not to Adventure with so few Forces against such a Mighty Enemy; But His Majesty Heroickly told them, That he would not sit still and see so many poor Christians carried into Slavery, and his Territories laid desolate; But was resolved to Remedy it, or perish in the Attempt. And so Marched forwards the same day towards the Enemy, who were then sat down before *Buteaez*, but upon notice of his Advance, raised their Seige, and Marched with all their Forces to *Trembowle*, which they Invested. And *Ibrahim Bassa* the Turks General, sent to summon the Garrison to surrender; who Answered, That if they came thither in hopes of meeting with any Booty or Plunder in the place, they were much deceived, For there were only Soldiers and Peasants who defended it, and had nothing

to

to lose but their Lives, which they were resolved to sell very dear. His Stout Answer much incensed the Turks, so that in 14 days which they continued the Seige, they shot above 2000 Cannon Bullets into the Town, and 500 Fireballs, and sprung divers Mines, though without effect, and stormed several times, but were repulsed with great loss, and yet continued obstinate to pursue the Siege, till happening by Chance to Intercept a Peasant charged with a Letter from the King to the Governour, in which His Majesty assured him, That he was coming in Person with his whole Army to Relieve him, and that in order thereto he had already passed such a River, and was Marching directly towards the Enemy; Immediately upon which (such was the Terror of King *Sobieski's* name to the Infidels) *Ibrahim Bassa* gave order for dislodging the Cannon from the Batteries which consisted of about 100 peices, and to March towards *Caminiec*, and the next day decampt his whole Army and followed them Marching above Fifteen Leagues In so much Confusion and Consternation, that he Commanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March, just as if he had been routed in Battel, and a Victorious

Enemy

Enemy were in the pursuit of him; and they thought themselves not secure till they had Entrencht themselves under the protection of the Canons of *Caminiec*; a thing almost incredible, that an Army of 150 or (at most) Sixteen Thousand should, force an Army of 100 Thousand and upwards to raise two Sieges with so much disorder and precipitation.

Nay when lodged under the Walls of *Caminiec*, they yet thought not themselves safe; For the King advancing after them that way, *Ibrahim Bassa* held a Council of War, where it was resolved not to stand an Engagement with the Poles, but to pass the *Niester*, and March away towards *Walachia*, which was done accordingly, but not so suddenly, but part of the Kings Troops under the Lord *Lubomirski* fell upon their Rear, and slew great Numbers of them.

And also the King forthwith caused several Troops to Advance one each side of the *Niester*, with such good success that the said *Lubomirski* seized on the Enemies Bridges, Cutting in pieces all those that were left to Guard it, and the Night following the Lord *Kanski*, General of the Artillery, met with 500 Waggons drawn by above 2000 Oxen, that were coming

from

from *Caminiec* to pass that Bridge, which he took, destroying their Convoy, and releasing a great many Christians, whom the Infidels were carrying into Slavery; And the Soldiers being for their Encouragement allowed the Plunder, possessed themselves of a rich booty, as well in mony as goods, wherewith those Waggons were laden.

His Majesty ordered that the Boats which Composed the Bridge before mentioned, should be carried and laid up in some place of security, to be made use of as occasion should serve the next Spring. And then being informed, That the Turks in the fear they were in of being further pursued, had marched night and day, and again repassed the *Danow*, as also that the *Tartars* were returned home by the way of *Bialogrod*, resolved to put his Army into Winter Quarters, and to endeavour to settle Affairs at home, so as he might early take the Field next Spring. And accordingly His Majesty on the 12th of *November*, arrived at *Zulkow*, three Leagues from *Leopol*, where, as he was most joyfully received of his Queen and the Young Princes his Children, so no less almost was the Joy of all the people, Crowding to behold, salute, and Welcome

come home the Common Father and Deliverer of their Country.

CHAP. V.

The King Crowned; Obtains another great Victory over the Turks *and* Tartars; *The Articles of Peace, The Magnificent Entertainment of his Excellency the* English *Ambassador.*

IT was now high time to prepare for the Solemnity of the Kings Coronation, for by the Constitution of that Kingdom, there are several things which a Prince Elect cannot perform till that Ceremony be past. Therefore *Jan.* 17. the Corps of the late King *Michael Wisnowitski* was Convey'd from *Warsaw* in a Chariot, drawn by Six Horses, attended with all the Officers of his Houshold, and many Persons of Quality, to *Cracow*, where their present Majesties were lately Arrived; Waited upon by almost all the Nobility of the Kingdom; The Body of

of King *Casimire* which had been se-
for out of *France*, was also brought thi-
ther, and on one and the same day were
perform'd the Funerals of both those
Kings, with the usual Ceremonies and
becoming Respects to their Memories:
Which being Dispatcht, on the Second
of *February* 167⅞. King *John Sobieski*, and
his Queen, were Crowned in the Castle of
Cracow, with all the Pomp and Magnifi-
cence Imaginable, and the next day his
Majesty Received the Homage of all the
Senators, Nobility, *&c.* And the *French*
Ambassador presented to his Majesty a
Solemn Declaration of the King his Ma-
ster, by which he Adopted the Queen of
Poland his Daughter, Declaring that ac-
cordingly She should upon all Occasions
be lookt upon and Treated as a Daugh-
ter of *France*; And on the eighth of
March following her Majesty was happi-
ly delivered of a Young Princess. The
King Applying himself to Supply the
Vacancies, made the Prince *Lubomirski*
Grand Marshal of the Kingdom; The
Lord *Siniawski Mareschal* of the Court;
on Prince *Demetrius Wisnowiski*, Palatine
of *Belz*, He bestow'd the Command of
General of the Forces of the Kingdom;
and that of Lieutenant General void

by

by his Removal on *Jablownowski* Palatine of *Russia*.

In *June* 76. the *Sultan Nuradin* with the two Sons of the *Cham* of *Tartary*, pass'd the *Niester* with a great Body of Men, and sent out parties to Ravage the Country; And *Ibrahim Bassa* with his *Turks* Advanced to several Posts about *Caminiac*. In the mean time, tho' very good Resolutions were taken at the last Diet, yet so negligent had they been in the several Palatinates to put them in Execution, that the King had neither men nor money to make Resistance: However he Ordered what Troops he had to March towards *Leopol*, to a *Rendezvous* there; And being destitute of all other means, *Issued* out his Letters for Convoking the *Arrierban* for the Defence of the Kingdom.

About *August* 76. His Excellency *Lawrence* Ambassador from the King of *Great Brittain*, to his Majesty of *Poland*, being Arrived at *Dantzick*; the Queen of *Poland* soon after came thither also in her Way for *France*, to Drink the Waters of *Burbon* for the Recovery of her Health, (though afterwards that Journey was laid aside) of whom he had

Audience;

Audience; and having performed his Complement to her Majesty, presented the Young Princess, to whom his Majesty of *Great Britain* was prayed to be God-father, with a very rich and Noble Jewel on the part of his said Majesty, and so passed on to *Poland*; Where he was Received with all Demonstrations of Respect and Kindness, suitable to his Character and Person.

The *Turks* and *Tartars* began now to appear very formidable, and yet continued so sensible of their last years defeats, and so afraid of the very Name of King *Sobiski*, That they desired nothing more than Peace, for which purpose the Grand Seignior by the Prince of *Moldavia* made an Overture for a Treaty; Nor were the King of *Polands* Affairs in a Condition to refuse such an Offer, and so Commissioners were sent. In the meantime to omit nothing for the publick safety, the King understanding that the *Turks* were on their March towards *Jaslovies*, about Six Leagues beyond *Caminiec*; He Marched on the sixth of *September* from *Javarow* with intention to Releive it, but by the Cowardice or Treachery of the Governour, the same was yielded with little or no resistance, and Burnt, as likewise they did

did two or three other considerable places, and were Marching towards *Trembowla*. Whereupon His Majesty with all Expedition Advanced, and leaving all his *Baggage* at *Zorawno* to make more haste, on the 24th of *October* fell upon the Enemies Vanguard, and killed many, putting the rest into disorder; but the *Tartars* being 30 Thousand strong, Rallied, and came down on the whole *Polish* Army, where a bloody Fight continued from Noon till Evening, and in conclusion the Infidels were put to flight in great Confusion; but His Majesty being vastly inferiour in Number, not above 15 or 16000 to oppose near 150 Thousand, had abundance of brave men Killed and Wounded.

These ill Successes on the *Turks* part the more easily disposed them to a Peace, which soon after was Concluded on the following Articles, very honourable and advantagious to the *Polish* Crown, *viz.*

1. That the Treaties concluded with the late King *Michael*, should be quite abolished, and no more account in the least be had of them.

2. That as for what concern'd *Podolia*, the *Turks* should retain *Caminiec*, with a certain Circuit of Ground round it; and concerning the *Ukrain* the greatest part,

as

as *Bialacirkew*, *Pawloz*, *Galnick*, *Memocron*, &c. to be quitted to the Poles; so that what was left to the *Turks* was inconsiderable, and most by under *Doroſensko*.

3. All Priſoners and Slaves to be ſet at Liberty, and no further Hoſtility to be permitted.

4. The Chriſtian Religion to be freely Exerciſed in all places that the *Turks* retain, by this Treaty.

5. That the *Turks* ſhould Renounce their pretentions to the Monies promiſed them by the Treaty of *Leopol*, and the *Hoſtages* given on that Account to be Releaſed.

6. That the *Turks* and *Tartars* ſhould promiſe a ſtrict Alliance to the Poles, and aſſiſt them againſt their Enemies.

7. That the Cuſtody of the Holy Sepulchre ſhall be reſtored to the *Franciſcans*, to prevent all differences on that Account.

The Peace being thus happily concluded, and the Infidels retired; His Majeſty of *Poland* came back in *November* to *Zulkiew*, where His Excellency my Lord *Hide* the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador had Audience in a moſt ſplendid manner, being Conveyed in the Kings Richeſt Coach and

and received by the Mareſchal of the Court at the Stairs, who Conducted him to the Chamber of Preſence, where His Majeſty received him ſtanding under a very rich Canopy of State, Cloathed in a long Robe of Cloth of Gold, and a Veſt of Cloth of Silver. After the uſual Formalities of the Audience were over, and that the King had for ſome time entertained His Excellency in more familiar diſcourſes, He was pleaſed to take him into the Queens Apartment, His Excellency every where meeting with a Reception full of the higheſt Kindneſs and Eſteem from their Majeſties, who as a further inſtance thereof, were pleaſed to Invite His Excellency to an Extraordinary Supper prepared in a large and ſtately Room, His Excellency being ſeated on the Kings Right-hand, and next to him, as likevviſe on the Queens Left-hand ſeveral perſons of the greateſt Quality in that Kingdom. After Supper, vvhich laſted ſeveral Hours, and vvas ſerved in vvith great Magnificence, His Excellency vvas Conducted back to his place of Reſidence with the King Coaches, &c. The next day all the Senators and other Perſons of Quality made their Viſits to His Excellency, vvhich he returned the day

fol-

followving; And on the 13th of *November* had his Audience of *Congee* of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. He hastening to *Nimeguen*, where he assisted as one of the Plenipotentiares for mediating a General Peace.

In *December* following, His Most Christian Majesty in Testimony of his Respect to His Majesty Commanded his Ambassador Resident in that Court to invest His Majesty with the Order of the *Holy Ghost*, which Ceremony was performed with extraordinary Magnificence; The said Ambassador at the same time, making to both their Majesties several Presents from the King his Master, which were valued at some millions of Livres.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Actions of his Majesty of Poland *afterwards; and Particularly in his late Expedition for the Relief of the Empire, at the Raising of the Siege of* Viehna, *and since to this Time.*

HIS Majesty of *Poland* having thus Restor'd Peace to his Dominions, than which after such long Confusions and Hazards nothing could be more welcome or advantagious to his Subjects, did not during that Repose, abandon Himself to private Pleasures, nor at all Slacken his Royal Care for the publick Welfare and their Future Security: But applyed himself with all Dilligence to Repair those Impressions which the late Incursions from abroad, and Disturbances at home, had made upon the Realm. To provide for the due and equal Administration of Justice, and placing fit Persons in Offices of Importance, and for the Management of Weighty Affairs: To Reconcile

cile and put a period to those Faction which had been nourished amongst th Grandees, by the secret Enemies of th Crown; To fortify himself with such ne cessary Alliances as might conduce to th Common Utility of *Christendom*; and i a word, accommodating his Vigilant En deavours to all those prudential Arts o Government that render a people saf and happy, and are in themselves no les laudable and necessary Offices of a goo Prince, though perhaps not so fam'd an glittering as the Atcheivments of War and Trophies of Victory.

Amongst the rest he entred into a Tre ty with the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, which hel a long time for the Adjustment of sever points in debate; for though they ear nestly pressed him to a New Rupture wit the *Port*, offering great Assistances, ye His Majesty reflecting how much they ha fail'd formerly in their promises of th kind, was cautious of embarquing himsel in a new War without sufficient securit that he should not still be left in the lurch when he might have most occasion to ex pect the aid of their Forces.

But in the beginning of the year 1684 Intelligence daily arriving of the vas preparations the *Turks* were making for

Invading

Invading *Hungary* and other Neighbouring Parts of the Empire; His Majesty thought he could no longer in Prudence for his own Safety, Nor in Conscience for the general Cause of *Christendom*, sit any longer still without endeavouring to oppose the Designs of the Infidels.

And therefore caused a Diet to be held in *February*, where the matter being debated, It was concluded, That Twenty Thousand Men should be forthwith raised for the Defence and Security of that Kingdom in the Present Conjuncture; And that the said Resolution should stand good tho' the Dyet should happen to be unseasonably broken up through the *Protestation* of any of the Deputies, which too often happens.

And Count *Wallastain* being sent Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty to the Crown of *Poland*, did on the second of *April*, 1683. Conclude and Sign an Alliance, whereby the Emperour obliged himself to Act with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men against the *Turks*, and the King of *Poland* promised to have between Thirty and Forty Thousand Men in the Field the Summer following for the assistance of the Empire; Which League was approved of by the Dyet, who on

the fourth of that Moneth broke up their Assembly with great satisfaction to all Parties.

There was at that time a *Turkish Chiaux* present in the *Polish* Court, who endeavoured all he could to divert His Majesty from entering into this Engagement, declaring that the *Cham* of *Tartary* with a mighty Army would fall into that Kingdom, if any Assistance were given the Emperour from thence. And it was also reported, as if the Minister of a certain Christian King was not wanting also underhand to cast in Rubs to hinder His Majesty from those Resolutions. But however, so it was, that the Threatnings of the one, & Insinuations of the other were not regarded, but His Majesty remain'd still stedfast in his purpose of opposing the Progress of the *Ottoman* Arms; which Pious Inclinations, the Justice of Heaven has since Rewarded with such stupendious Successes, as must render his Name and Memory the delight and wonder of all Posterity.

I shall neither weary the Reader with a tedious deduction of the Original Occasions and Progress of the disturbances in *Hungary*, begun at first by several Great Men of that Kingdom (*Roman Catholicks*)

on pretence of their Liberties being violated, and afterwards unhappily continued and fomented by the unneceſſary Severities practiſed upon the Proteſtants of that Country; Which the *Turk* taking the Advantage of, offered them his protection, and on that quarrel ſeemed to ground his preſent Expedition; Nor ſhall I undertake to give a particular Account of that moſt memorable Siege of *Vienna*, ſince the ſame is ſufficiently publiſht to the World by other Pens; But briefly ſumm up the moſt remarkable paſſages wherein His Majeſty of *Poland* was Concern'd.

The Intelligence of the *Turks* Advance with a vaſt Army, extreamly ſtartled the Emperour, the rather for that at the ſame time, He had Advice that the *French* were drawing together great Forces towards *Germany*; So that he was under Apprehenſions they would have taken the Advantage of this Juncture to fall upon the Empire on that ſide; But whether it were an effect of the *Generoſity* of the moſt Chriſtian King, or that he omitted it on the earneſt *Requeſt of the Pope*, who wrote to him on that occaſion, or that he waited to *ſee firſt* the ſucceſs of the *Ottoman* Arms, or for whatever other Reaſons, ſo

it was, That he attempted nothing of that kind.

The *Imperial Army* under the Command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, had Beſieged *New-Hauſel* (a ſtrong Town taken ſome years ſince from the Empire by the *Turks*) where they had advanced with good hopes of being quickly Maſters of it, when expreſs Order came from the Emperour to Raiſe that Seige, and put Forces into *Comorra*, *Raab*, and *Preſburgh*, eſteemed the Bulwarks of *Chriſtendom*, and which it was rationally ſuppoſed the *Turks* would firſt Attempt, and not leave behind them Garriſons of ſuch Importance; and therefore great Care was taken to fortify them, whilſt the Imperial City of *Vienna*, not looking upon it ſelf in ſuch ſudden danger, was uot ſo well provided for.

The Duke of *Lorrain* uſed all the Endeavours of a prudent General to ſecure his Retreat from *Newhauſel*; but his Forces were ſo diſcouraged at the Raiſing of the Siege, that when the Infidels from the Garriſon fell upon them, the *Rear-guard* made little oppoſition, but haſtned their March to ſave themſelves, and ſo expoſed the Infantry, which the Duke had placed behind in certain Houſes to Flank the Enemy, to inevitable deſtruction, a-

mongſt

mongst whom was the Count *de Taxis*, descended of one of the best Families in *Spain*. The Duke with the rest of the Army retreated towards the Isle of *Schut*.

In the mean time the Troops intrusted with the Guard of an important Pass at *Vaag*, revolted to Count *Teckeley*, Chief of the *Malecontents* in *Hungary*, and Confederate with the *Turks*, who thereby finding the way open, past the *Vaag*, and advanced to the Banks of the *Danube*; and building a Bridge above *Papas*, carried over their Infantry, whilst their Cavalry and Baggage Marched round, and came over the Bridge at *Papas*-Town, and presently sent out Parties which Harrassed and Plundred and Burnt all the Country; And one great Detachment following the Imperial Army fell upon their Reer, who by the suddenness of the Enemies coming, and the Bruit of their vast Numbers, were so amaz'd, that notwithstanding all the Duke could do, his Cavalry abandoned his Foot, and retired towards *Vienna*; and though the Chevalier of *Savoy* (Son of the late Count of *Soissons*) and Count *Taaff*, made a brave resistance, (wherein the *Former* was slain) yet the *Turks* became Master of the Baggage, and therein of a *Booty* valued at Three Hun-

dred Thousand Crowns. The greatest part of the Dukes Infantry secured themselves in the *Isle* of *Schut*, and were in eminent hazard of being all lost, had not the Duke quickly brought back his Horse, and forc'd a passage to their Relief, and put part of them (as ordered before) into *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Presburgh*, and with the rest and his *Cavalry* withdrew near *Vienna*; For which Cities-sake this disaster may be counted happy, for if these Forces had not been thus driven thither, it would not have been able to defend it self against the unexpected Siege which immediately followed.

For upon Advice of this near approach of the Enemy, Their Imperial Majesties and the Court, on the 7th of *July*, left *Vienna*, and went thence to *Lintz*, and afterwards to *Passaw*; but before they were gone far from the City, had the affliction to behold all the Towns, Villages and Houses on the other side the *Danube* on Fire by the Enemy, who wherever they came gave those *Flaming* Testimonies of their Cruelty.

Soon after the Duke of *Lorrain* thought fit also to retire with his Cavalry, and what Forces he could spare, leaving there under the Governour Count *Staremberg*,

bergh, Twelve Thousand Men Effective, which with the Standing Garrison compleated the whole to about Fifteen Thousand Souldiers, besides the *Scholars*, *Burghers*, and *Handicrafts-men*, who were able to bear Arms, and did continual duty.

On the fourteenth of *July* the City was *Invested* by the *Turkish* Army, consisting in all of about 150 Thousand Men, against which most Formidable Power, and all their Attaques, wherein they were not wanting either in *Courage* or *Skill*, but did more mischief by their *Mines* than their *Batteries*, the Garrison though but ill provided, did yet by the Resolution and Encouragement of their *Incomparable Governour*, bravely defend it self, till the twelfth of *September* following, during all that time doing great Execution on the Enemy, who were then beat off by the United Forces of the King of *Poland* and the Imperial Princes.

For pursuant to the League with the Emperour before mentioned, No sooner was it known, That the Infidels were Entred *Christendom*, but His Majesty of *Poland* with all imaginable diligence gathered together his Forces: And though there wanted not some about him who

were ſuppoſed Penſioners to *France*, That inſinuated how unſafe it might be to the Kingdom, for its Forces to March out to aſſiſt others, when in the mean time they might be liable to the Incurſions of the *Tartars* and *Turks* at home; yet this brave Prince eſteemed himſelf obliged in *Juſtice and Honour* to neglect ſuch Suggeſtions, and with all Expedition put his Army into a poſture to March. And having diſpatcht away the *Sieur Lubomirski* with three Regiments of Horſe, before, who notwithſtanding Count *Teckeley's* Endeavours to Intercept them, joyned with General *Schutz*, and did very good Service in ſeveral Rencounters, His Majeſty in Perſon came to *Cracow* on the 29th of *July*, having firſt been to perform his Devotions at *Crenſtochow*, And ſoon after advanc'd with his whole Army, through *Sileſia*, cauſiug it to March in three Bodies, and different ways, for their greater Conveniency and Speed; And from the Imperial Court the *Schafgats* vvas ordered to go and Complement him at his Arrival on the *Frontiers*, alſo his Imperial Majeſty Himſelf on the twenty third of *Auguſt* parted from *Paſſaw* for *Krembs*, where was appointed the Common Rendezvous for His Majeſty of *Poland*, the

Duke

Duke of *Lorrain* and the Auxiliary Troops of the Empire, all to meet at.

On the second of *September* His Majesty of *Poland* Arrived at *Holbron* with the bravest Cavalry that the Sun ever beheld, (but much Harrassed with the fatigues of so tedious and continual a March) consisting of 18000. Horse, most of them *Polish* Gentlemen, who for the most part had each of them a stout Servant or Two well Arm'd; His Infantry were about 15000, and could not come up till two or three days after, so that there was a Necessity to rest a few days to Refresh the wearied Souldiers before they adventured on any Action: For which purpose the Duke of *Lorrain* had provided against their coming great quantities of Provisions both for Horse and Men.

In which time, as well the Duke of *Lorrain*, as their Highnesses of *Bavaria*, and *Saxony* came to visit and pay their Respects to *His Majesty*, who received them after a most obliging manner, and presented his Son Prince *Alexander* to their Acquaintance and Friendship; a Prince not above Fifteen or Sixteen Years of Age, but in prudence and Courage much

out ſtripping his years, who attended his Father this Campaign, to inſtruct himſelf under ſo great a Maſter in the Rudiments of War.

After the firſt *Civilities* neceſſary between Perſons of ſuch Illuſtrious Quality were paſt, knowing their Buſineſs was not Complement, but the *Securing of Chriſtendom* from the moſt Eminent Danger it had been in, for ſome Centuries; They held *a Council of War* to adjuſt the meaſures fit to be taken in the Management of that great Work before them, viz. *The Relief of* Vienna; And having Concluded all Particulars, and Communicated the Scheme of their Reſolutions to the Emperour (who had altered his Intention of Coming up to the Armies, becauſe he would leave the Honour of Commander in Chief to the King of *Poland*) and the ſame being by him approved; They began to Advance to put them in Execution; and indeed it was *High time*; For the City was now reduc'd to the very laſt Extremity, and in Humane probability could not have held out for many hours longer.

On

On the 11th of *September*, The whole Christian Army, consisting of near Fourscore thousand Combatants, was come almost within sight of the *Turks*, and all things were prepared for the Battel next Day.

The Right Wing was assign'd by Consent to his Majesty of *Poland*, because He had most Horse, and the Country was on that side open; The Left to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, for that it was amongst Inclosures all along the *Danube*; And the Main-body to the Elector of *Saxony*, and Prince *Waldeck*, with the Troops of the Circles.

By break of Day, *September* 12. All the Generals met on an Hill to give the last Orders, and were no sooner come thither, But a Body of about ten Thousand of the Flower of the Turkish Cavalry appeared, advancing amain towards the Christians; whereupon a Battalion was Ordered to put themselves into a Vineyard that was on another Hill, hard by, seconded by three other Battalions, who put a stopp to the Turks Carrier; for not induring the fierce Firings of the

said

ſaid Battalions, and being all Horſe, and in a Ground where they could not well Attaque the Foot, they contented themſelves with *one Diſcharge* accompanied with an *Hideous Noiſe* or *Hollow*, and ſo retired. Whereupon the King of *Poland* and other Princes, drew the Army in *Three Lines*, all cloſed, without any Intervails, charging them to March very ſlowly towards the Enemy, and to *ſtand* when the Turks came to Charge them, keep themſelves cloſe, and not *Fire* till the Enemy had made their Diſcharge; which was obſerv'd accordingly. The Turks advanced towards them with a *horrible Cry*, as if they meant to break in upon them, hoping thereby to make them give way, or put them into Diſorder. But perceiving that the Chriſtians *ſtood firm*, and expected them in a very cloſe Order; They durſt not puſh any further, but made an Halt, Diſcharg'd and wheeld off; Upon which immediately all the firſt Line of the Chriſtians *Fired*, and the whole Army advanced with a ſlow pace, gaining Ground upon the Enemy; who returning, came up as before, and the Chriſtians thereupon made an Halt, and expected them; and the Turks having Diſcharged, again

re

retired; and thus they did several times without being able to break in upon the Christians, who still gain'd Ground and drave them before them. Being thus got near the Enemies *Camp*, a Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their *Cannon*, which they became Masters of without much Opposition, the Enemy having but a small number of Foot to defend them. On the Right Wing their Horse endeavoured to Charge the Christians in *Flank*, but the King of *Poland* mistrusting their Design, caused part of the second Line to Advance and make *a Front* on that side, and Charging the Enemy *in Person* with the first Line made them give way.

Whilst this was doing, the *Grand Vizier* had caused two Mines to be sprung under the *Ramparts* of the City not farr from the *Scots-Gate*, whereby a Breach was made able to let in Thirty or Forty Men *a Breast*; designing to take the City *by storm*, and instantly to draw his Men within the *Walls*, and under the Cannon thereof to secure his Baggage Tents and Train. But tho' his Forces designed to Effect this, omitted nothing that could be done, and fought like men

Despe-

Desperate, rather than Valiant; yet Count *Staremberg* having instantly clapt ten Great Guns upon the Breach loaden with Musquet Shot, Nails, pieces of Horse-Shoes, *&c.* Cut off the Assailants in vast Numbers, and yet fresh ones still Crowded on, and were as Valiantly resisted by the Besieged, so that the Ground for above half an hour was Disputed with the last Efforts of *Resolution* on each side; but at last the Turks were forced to Retreat to their Trenches; Upon whom *Staremberg* made a sally; and a party from the Prince of *Lorrain* coming at that instant to his Assistance on the other side, beat them out, and Cut in pieces more than Four Thousand *Janizaries*.

In Conclusion towards Night the whole Body of the Turks began to fly, the Christians pursuing them beyond their Camp, being too weary, after having been near Forty-eight hours upon Duty, to follow them; But the Soldiers were Commanded upon *pain of Death* not to stirr out of their Ranks, and the whole Army continued all night in Battalia to prevent any surprize. But the next Day finding the Enemy clear March'd away,

Li-

Liberty was given to Plunder their Camp, half a Company going out at a time, while the other half continued in Arms, and when the first returned, the Second went out in like manner.

Here were taken all the Enemies Baggage, and vast quantities of Provisions and Ammunition, above one hundred pieces of Cannon, two *Horse-Tails* (which they use to hang out as a Denunciation of Warr, when they undertake any Expedition.) The Viziers own *Horse*, all their *Tents*, in Number above Thirty Thousand, and the *Graud Seigniors* STANDARD, Extraordinary Rich and Sumptuous; The Exact *Figure*, and *Arabick Inscriptions* whereof, with their *Interpretations*, you have before the Title-Page hereof.

This mighty Victory (in obtaining which, the Christians lost not above One Thousand Men, and very few Persons of Quality) must under God, be chiefly attributed to the great *Conduct* and *Courage* of the King of *Poland*, who Engaged his *Royal Person* amongst the thickest of the Enemy, having with him

the

the Prince his Son, who thus early signaliz'd Himself. Nor ought the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, the Duke of *Lorrain* and Prince *Waldeck*, to want their share of the Glory, since they all Behaved themselves extreamly well, and gained great Honour and Reputation.

September the Thirteenth, The King of *Poland* and other Princes entered *Vienna*, a sad Spectacle of past desolation, which yet now served to Inhance the *Joy* for its delivery; His Majesty Embraced the gallant *Staremberg* with the highest expressions of Esteem for his Person, Valour and Conduct. The next day the Emperour Arrived there, and met the King of *Poland* at the Head of his Army drawn up in *Battalia*, to whom in the most Endearing Terms, he made his Acknowledgments; Who received them with a *Modesty* equal to his Courage; avowing that he had only used *his just endeavours to discharge the Obligations which he ow'd to the Safety and Repose of* Christendom, *and that the Success of his Arms, was to be wholly attributed to the Goodness of God, and the Bravery of those Princes who had done him the Honour to joyn their Troops to his*. His Imperial Majesty having ordered

Prince

Prince *Alexander* to be presented with a Sword richly set with Diamonds, and so after a short interview departed, and the King of *Poland* Decamped with his Army and marched to *Wiseha*, and so by a Bridg of Boats over the *Danube* about a mile below *Presburgh*, on the twenty fifth of *September*, and the twenty seventh the Imperial Army advancing after him passed over at the same place.

On the ninth of *October*, understanding that a Body of about 14000 *Turks* lay incamp'd near *Barkan*, being the Choicest Troops that were remaining of their whole Army, under the Command of several *Bassa's* of best account, His Majesty of *Poland*, and some few of the *Imperial* Troops advanced thither, The *Turks* no sooner saw them, but they came briskly on, and Charged very desperately, but being as warmly received, after a sharp Encounter the Infidels were put to Flight, one of their *Bassa's* slain, another taken Prisoner, and the rest of them hurrying over the Bridge at *Gran*, the same broke down, so that of all that Body of men, there were not 4000 that escaped. In this Battel the young Prince *Alexander* had his Horse shot under him. Also here, the brave

brave *Lord Landsdown*, a young *English* Nobleman (Son to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bath*) who being abroad upon his *Travels* with his Brother, had put himself into the *Campaign*, first as a *Voluntier*, and at the Relief of *Vienna* served as a Captain of Horse, where having given large Testimonies of his Valour, he now Commanded a squadron in Count *Taafts* Brigade, and so signaliz'd himself, That afterwards about the beginning of *January* last, waiting on his Imperial Majesty at *Lintz*, he was received with particular esteem in that Court, and the Emperour at his takling leave of him, vvas pleased to declare, that he *could not suffer a Nobleman of so much merit to return for* England, *from a Compagne, wherein he had acquitted himself with so much Gallantry, without a Mark of Honour;* and therefore at the same time delivered him a Warrant to the Elector of *Mentz*, Chancellour of the *Empire*, to pass a *Diploma* constituting his Lordship a Count *of the Empire*, by the Title of *Count Greenville*.

The next Considerable Exploit of his Majesty of *Poland* was, by taking of *Zychin*, a place of great Importance; for having parted with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and

and understanding that the *Turks* had there a Considerable Garrison, which might Incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the *Imperialists*; sent the Prince his Son and the Palatine of *Lublin* with a small Body of Horse, to view it, and at their return, gave order to attaque that place; where the *Turks* on their side were in a posture of defence, and having notice that that the King had ordered the *Cossacks* to fall upon their Suburbs, set them on fire the night before, which yet hindred not the *Cassacks* from possessing themselves of one of their *Gates*, and breaking down the *Palizados*. The *Turks* defended themselves with great Resolution, and after a sharp dispute forced the *Cossacks* to retire, till being seconded with some fresh Troops, they renewed the Charge, and Compelled the *Turks* to quit the Town, and take shelter in the Castle, which the King commanded immediately to be Assaulted, and then the *Turks* hung out a *White Flag*, and the Commander in Chief with two others came out, and prayed his Majesty to permit them to March out to *Buda*; Which was granted, and so they went forth, being eight hundred Foot and five hundred Horse; In the place were taken great

great ſtore of Proviſions and Ammuniti-on, and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, be-ſides ſeveral ſmall Field Pieces; and His Majeſty afterwards put the Town into the hands of the *Imperialiſts*; And the very next day ſent to ſummon two Caſtles called *Brigh* and *Holoch*, who yielded at diſcretion. Thence his Majeſty Marched to *Kimaſombat*, and on the ſixteenth of *Novem.* the General of *Lithuania* met his Majeſty there.

During his *Majeſties* ſtay in the upper *Hungary*, he endeavoured by all *fair means* to reduce Count *Teekeley* to obedience, offering him very good Termes, for the performance of which he would be *Guar-ranty*; but finding the ſame ineffectual, and that it would not be convenient to continue with all his Troops this Winter in thoſe parts, left only thoſe of *Lithua-nia* there, and with the reſt which had been much weakned by thoſe extraordi-nary and continnal Services they had per-formed, Marcht home into *Poland*? and Arrived at *Cracow* on the 21ſt of *Decem-ber*, where he was welcomed by all the Applauſes and Teſtimonies of an *univer-verſal Affection* from his Subjects; and to render

render their Joys and Triumphs more Compleat, the News Arrived that the *Sieur Kiniski* General of the *Cossacks*, had obtained a Great Victory over the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who being above forty thousand strong, Commanded by two *Tartarian* Generals, and *Haley Bey* a *Turkish Officer*, who had under him a selected Body of *Spahies*, and some Troops of *Janizaries*, had made a sudden March, designing to fall upon the Poles in *Podolia*, and Relieve *Caminiec*, which was Blockt up; whereupon the General of the *Cossacks* drawing together thirty thousand Men, and marching with great diligence to intercept them, on the fourth of *December* Attacqued them near *Tulgrotin*, and defeated them, with so great a slaughter, that thirty thousand men of them, were destroyed on the place, and in pursuit; Their two *Tartar Generals* endeavouring in vain to Rally their men, being slain, and *Haley Bey* being taken Prisoner, offered an hundred thousand Crowns for his Life, But the *Cossacks* into whose hands he fell, quarrelling about sharing the money, *Killed him*, to end the dispute.

After which Victory, the *Cossacks* advanc'd into the Countrey of the *Tartars of Budziack*, putting all they met with to the Sword; so that, 'tis said, they slew near one Hundred-Thousand; and having finisht their Ravage, took *Bialogrod* and *Ketin*, and placed Garrisons therein. All which successes made such Impressions on the *Wallachians*, that Thirty Thousand of them have Sworn fidelity to the Crown of *Poland*, and to Joyn with the *Cossacks* against the Turks and Tartars; And 'tis said the *Moldavians* are following their Example. In the mean time His Majesty has appointed *a Diet* to be held for taking the Necessary Resolutions for prosecuting this Happy Warr; Resolving to be again in the *Field* early in the Spring with a greater Army than ever.

Thus have we waited on this *Triumphant Prince* through several of the most Important Actions of his Life; and now must leave him, for the present, to the Conduct of that Divine Hand which has hitherto blest him with such a constant series of miraculous *Success*.

To Attempt his *Character* would require

quire another Volumne; *Alexander* and *Caesar*, *United*, will not expreſs half the *Idea* of his Merit. He is Maſter of all the Gallantry of *Antient Hero's*, but free from the Blemiſhes of their *Pride*, Ambition and other *Vices*; His Subjects find Him as *Juſt*, kind and *Indulgent*, As his Enemies, *Valiant*; And he Labours not for his *own Glory* and Intereſt; But to Repel Barbarians, and ſecure and Inlarge the Bounds of *Chriſtianity*; whereby his Name is become more terrible to the *Infidels* than ever was that of *Scanderbeg* or *Huniades*; In a word He ſeems a ſpecial Inſtrument raiſed by Providence to Conferr *a double Obligation* on all the Chriſtian World, by Repulſing the *Mahumetans* from without, and preventing the *Tyranny* of others amongſt themſelves, who from an *Inſatiate Ambition*, are more than ſuſpected of a Deſign to have taken the Advantage by thoſe Confuſions, to have Graſp'd to themſelves an *Univerſal* Monarchy.

FINIS.

Advertiſemtnt.

Lucians Works, Tranſlated from the Greek, by *Ferrand Spence*, the Second Vollumn is in the Preſs, and will be Publiſhed in few Days.

An Account of the Standard in General.

THE Standard is a Rich Embroydery o Gold and Silver; the Characters upo the Green Ground Embroyder'd with Gol the Border upon a Red Ground Interwo ven with Flowrings of Silver: The Mid dle part richly Embroyder'd with Gol upon a Red Ground. The Characters wo ven into the Ground: The length of th Standard from the Point to the Staff, is n *Roman* Palms; the breadth of the whol 8 Palms, the breadth of the Green, on Palm and two Inches; the breadth of th Narrow Red Border, eight Inches: A the top of the Staff is a Gilt Ball, an two Rings under it, for two Strings o Green Silk to run in, to keep the Stan dard ſteady, and to ſecure it againſt th Wind.

According to the Impreſſion at th Minerva *at* Rome.

A true Representation of
The GRAND VISIRS STANDARD, *taken at* VIENNA,
by the most gnvincible IOHN *y^e* III^d *king of* POLAND,
And by his Maiesty sent to his Holyness INNOCENT *y^e* XI
with ye true Interpretation of ye Arabick words artificially Interwoven in ye said Standard, with an account of the Standard in Generall.

The Interpretation of ye words in ye vpper part of ye Standard, God hath certainly decre'd a most Glorious victory unto us, and all thy sins past & to come, are graciously pardon'd by his favour. Mahomet (omar) direct thee in the right way

In the middle of the Standard,

There lives no other god but ye god of mahomet
Embass^r. of^e god there lives no other god but the god of mahomet
[illegible] god In the lower part of the Standard,
[illegible]r & god assist thee with a powerfull hand
[illegible]n only is derived peace & security into
[illegible] of the faithfull to the end that our faith
[illegible] in them (omar) (omar) to ye perfecting of
[illegible] the armyes of heaven & earth belong

The most Heroick and Victorius.
IOHN the III.d KING of POLAND etc.

London printed for T. Malthus at ye Sun in ye poultrey
F. H. Van. Houe . Sculp:

Scanderbeg Redivivus.

AN HISTORICAL

ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE & ACTIONS

Of the most Victorious Prince

JOHN III.

K. of Poland:

CONTAINING

An Exact and Succinct *Series* of *Affairs* from his Cradle, to this Present Day; With a particular Account of the many Great and Signal *Victories* obtained by Him against the *TURKS*, from the time he was first made *Crown-General*, and afterwards Elected King of *Poland*.

Dedicated to the Lord *Landsdowne*, Count of the *HOLY EMPIRE*.

London, Printed by *H. C.* for *Tho. Malthus* at the *Sun* in the *Poultrey*, 1684.

'6. That Priſoners on both ſide 'ſhould be Releaſed; and that Sul- 'tan *Galga's* Forces ſhould commit 'no Diſorders in their Return.

The Treaty with *Doroskensko*, General of the *Coſſacks*, was thus:

'1. That they ſhould have a *General Pardon.*

'2. That they ſhould ſeek no 'other *Protection* than from His Ma- 'jeſty of *Poland*, and that the *Poles* 'that live amongſt them may quietly 'enjoy their Eſtates, as the *Coſſacks* 'ſhould what they poſſeſs'd in *Po- 'land.*

'3. That the Army of *Zaporaniski* 'may ſend their Deputies to the States 'of *Poland*, and that none of His Ma- 'jeſties Forces ſhould be ſent into any 'of their Cities and Towns.

'4. That the Governour of *Biala- 'Cieurky* ſhould be Ordered not to 'diſturb the *Coſſacks*.

'Tis moſt true, that the *Grand Marſhal* had done abundance of Illuſtrious *Actions*, which render him worthy of

that

that *Figure* he has ſince made in the World, but it muſt be avowed, that this was ſo eminent, as it might *alone* have entituled him to the Reverſion of that Crown, which he now enjoys with ſo much Glory: For in that Juncture, conſidering with what Conduct and fore-ſight he prevented ſuch a preſſing Danger, and the Advantages of theſe *Treaties*, wherein the Honour of the King was conſerv'd, and the Realm ſet at *Peace*, nothing could be more ſeaſonable, or worthy of Praiſe.

But ſtill the *General* well knowing that the *Tartars* are a People that uſe not to be very much ſlaves to their words, and that without doubt they had ſome amongſt them, which in their March homewards, would Ramble abroad to Plunder, put himſelf in the Head of a Party of Horſe to obſerve their Motions, and finding a Detachment of them near *Jarnipolis* beginning to Pillage, came ſuddenly upon

upon them, ſlew divers, and force
the reſt to fly to their Main Body.

The General *Diet* met not till *Fe*
24. at *Cracow*, where the matter o
the *Succeſſion* being taken into De
bate, the States publiſh'd a Remon
ſtrance of the following purport.

'That whereas all the *Differenc*
'and Troubles which have lately arise
'in this Kingdom, have ſprung fro
'no other cauſe than the Electio
'(which ſome Perſons intended t
'have made) of a *Succeſſor* to th
'Crown during the Life of our pre
'ſent King: For the timely preven
'tion of ſo great an Inconvenience
'We by theſe Preſents, Declare to th
'World our diſſatisfaction in tha
'point, and that in caſe of an *Inter*
'*regnum*, ſhould His Majeſty (to whom
'we wiſh a long and happy Life) de
'part this World, We have Cove
'nanted and Agreed amongſt our
'ſelves to reſume and obſerve all and
'every point of the Order made con
'cerning *Elections*; as alſo the *Diploma*
'of

of *Sigiſmund* the Third, and in no wiſe to allow of or conſent to any ſuch Election during His Majeſties Life, but to hold and Eſteem all and every Perſon that ſhall be found to Oppoſe the ſame, as Enemies to our Countrey. And if any Miniſters of Forcign Potentates ſhall endeavour to advance their own Intereſt by Encouraging any ſuch Election, We ſhall declare and proceed againſt them (notwithſtanding the Law of Nations) as *Enemies* of our Countrey. And whenſoever His Majeſty ſhall depart this Life, we ſhall, according to our Obligation, immediately upon the News thereof, proceed to the *Election* of a *New King*, without expecting an *Univerſal Diet*. Further declaring, that whoever ſhall forcibly endeavour to obtain the Crown, ſhall be proceeded againſt as a common Enemy.

Hereupon the matter of Chuſing a *Succeſſor* was laid aſide, and during theſe Diſputes, the Queen of *Poland* dyed,

dyed, which together with the Di
contents of that ill-regulated Go
vernment, and the perpetual Tur
moils he was in, induced the King t
an irrevocable Resolution to *Resig*
the Crown, and betake himself to th
Solace of a private Life. To which pur
pose, at a Convention of the Senator
June 12. 1668. He by his Chancello
gave in to them the following Paper

'It is not unknown to your Lord-
'ships, That it hath been long sinc
'the intention of His Majesty, ever
'during the Life of his Royal Con-
'sort the *Queen*, of Glorious Memory,
'but especially since Her Majesties De-
'cease, to Resign the Government of
'the Kingdom. To put this Resolu-
'tion into due effect, His Majesty hath
'only expected a convenient Season
'and good Opportunity, having been
'forced upon the account of the late
'*Confederation*, the Wars with the
'*Muscovites* abroad, and the Com-
'motions at home, to defer the Ex-
'ecution thereof until now. For as
'much

'much as it was to be feared, that 'during these Disturbances and Un-'settlements, the Republick might be 'highly endangered by an *Inter-Reg-'num*: But now, since by the Divine 'Goodness, Peace appears again at 'home, and a Truce is concluded 'with the *Muscovite*, His Majesty is 'fully Resolved with all convenient 'speed to execute his said Intention; 'to which he is induced upon sundry 'private Considerations, and particu-'larly by his great Indisposition of 'Body, which disables him any longer 'to support the Burthen of this King-'dom: His own Conscience also re-'quiring some interval of Retirement 'between the Cares of Government 'and the end of his Life. But above 'all, having especial regard to the 'Publick Peace and Prosperity, since 'His Majesty finds, that to break the 'Malice of those Men, who by mis-'representing his good Intentions, con-'tinually perplex the Republick with 'the Jealousies of a forcible Election,

he

'he cannot but by his own demiſſion
'give them this certain mark of his
'Royal Affection by leaving them to
'an intire exerciſe of a Free Choice.

'For theſe Reaſons His Majeſty,
'after Mature Deliberation, Declares,
'That he will Reſign the Crown into
'the hands of the Republick, with-
'out Reflecting on the Counſels of
'your Lordſhips and the ſeveral Fo-
'reign diſſuaſions from this Reſolu-
'tion: For His Majeſty hath not now
'Aſſembled your Lordſhips to ask
'your Advice whether he ſhould Re-
'ſign or not, ſince he means not at
'all to ſubmit his firm and irrevoca-
'ble Reſolution to any Arbitrament;
'nor to hearken to any Conſiderati-
'ons or Intreaties that can be offered
'to the contrary, but only that he
'might Adviſe with you about the
'Manner and Solemnity of his Re-
'ſignation, that ſo this Work may be
'done with moſt Advantage for the
'ſafety of the Republick, the ſecu-
'rity of the Peace during the *Inter-*
'*Regnum*,

'*Regnum*, and the greateſt Freedom 'in the future Election.

'And to the intent His Majeſty 'may perform what is requiſite on his 'part for the fore-mentioned Ends, 'to put to ſhame thoſe Malicious 'Perſons, whoſe Tongues have given 'out, as if he had already tranſacted 'with a Foreign Prince: He is ſo far 'inclined to concur with the Repub-'lick for a Free Election, that he de-'ſires not ſo much as to Recommend 'to them any one of the Candidates; 'and to the end his preſence may not 'adminiſter the leaſt Umbrage of di-'ſturbing their Freedom, His Majeſty 'is Reſolved, during the Election, to 'remove from *Warſaw*.

'Nor will His Majeſty be trouble-'ſome to the Republick upon the ac-'count of his own future Intereſt, 'aſſuring himſelf, That the Common-'wealth in their approaching Election, 'will cauſe to be inſerted the Articles 'of Capitulation, That the ſucceed-'ing Regent ſhall take due care for

'a

'a fixed Maintenance of him after his
'Resignation.

'And this is that which His Ma-
'jesty was willing to propose to your
'Lordships Consideration, That you
'would agree on such away of Re-
'signation as might be safe to all con-
'cernments, to himself Honourable
'and expedient for the Republick.
'Declaring, That he intends to pro-
'ceed thereunto in the next Diet,
'which he much desires may be As-
'sembled the first of *August*, to the
'end, that the Solemnities of the
'*Inter-Regnum* and the Election may
'be ended before the next Winter.

Pursuant to this Resolution, on the 16*th.* of *September* following, the Estates being Assembled in the Castle of *Warsaw*, King *Casimir* made to them the following Speech.

My

My Lords,

'YOu ſee at laſt that moment wherein your King and your Father, to conſummate that affection with thoſe of his Family, for more than two hundred years paſt, have had for your publick Weal, finding himſelf too weak to ſupport at once both the burthen of *Age*, and of continual *Affairs*, comes to remit into your hands the *Crown*, that moſt precious and deſirable thing amongſt Mortals. Behold, I ſay, the time which is the *Funerals* of my *Glory:* For henceforth I am *Dead* to the World, and ſhall rather chuſe inſtead of a *Royal Globe*, a ſmall *Turf* of Earth, wherein, with the Benevolence of the Republique, I may repoſe amongſt the *Aſhes* of my Predeceſſours, That it may be read in your *Annals*, That I whom you have ſo often ſeen in the head of your *Armies*, and alwaies the *laſt* in a Retreat, am alſo the *firſt* that volun-

'voluntarily deprived my ſelf of thoſ
'human Grandeurs, and ſurrendred t
'you the *Royal power*, from a mor
'tender Love towards my Country
'Your kindneſs and the free Suffrage
'of thoſe preſent at my Election, raiſe
'me to this high degree of Majeſty
'and my reciprocal affection induce
'me to deſpoil my ſelf thereof in
'grateful requital. My *Anceſtors*, who
'have been your *Kings*, when by ne-
'ceſſity of nature, they have quitte
'the Diadem, have left either Bro-
'thers or ſome of their Blood, whoſe
'Relation and Vertues have obliged
'you to conſider them in the nex
'Election. But I for a Teſtimony o
'my affection to the Publique, giv
'up *all* I have received, and leave i
'entirely to whomſoever is *better abl*
'to ſerve you. It has been my miſ-
'fortune to fall into ſuch unhappy
'times, that the Soveraign Dignity
'wherewith you inveſted me, has no
'only contributed innumerable *Trou-*
'*bles* to my ſelf (which for your
'ſake

ſakes I ſhould have endeavoured to ſtruggle with) but given cauſes of *Jealouſies* to others; I deſire pardon for what has been done amiſs during the time of my Reign; and that you would impute my Errors to Humane frailty, and wiſh my *Succeſſor* may prove more Fortunate both to his own Concernments and thoſe of the Republick.

'And that you may be Happy in 'your Choice, I ſhall in my Solitude 'beſeech God to Illuminate you with 'his Bleſſing on this occaſion, and at 'preſent return you all the Thanks I 'can poſſibly, for the Love you have 'ſhewn me, for the good *Offices* I 'have received of you, the *Counſels* 'which you have given, and the *Aids* 'and Supplies you have ſo liberally 'offered me. And thus with all the 'Endearments imaginable, I take leave 'of you, hoping that you will not 'fail to conſerve me in your Memory. 'Tis with theſe Sentiments that I give 'you all a *Fatherly Benediction*, aſſu-

'ring

ring you, that if I ſhall happen to be at never ſo far a diſtance in Body from my *Deareſt Countrey*, I ſhall be always entirely united thereunto in Mind and all the Affections of my Soul, and hear with an extream Joy *that Kingdom* to flouriſh and be in Repoſe by anothers *Conduct*, which under me has more than once been at the very brink of Deſtruction ---- I would ſay more, but am hindred through want of *Memory*, and that tenderneſs of my Heart, which ſuffers me not to ſpeak further to you but with my *Tears*.

This Pathetick Speech ended (which ſet all the Aſſembly a weeping) King *Caſimir* Publickly Reſigned the *Crown*, *Scepter*, and other Enſigns of Royalty, and departed in the Quality of a Private Nobleman: However the General our Generous *Sobieski*, with all the Nobles waited on him to his Apartment, and the *States* in gratitude ſoon after preſented him with this

his Assurance of an Honourable Maintenance for his Life.

WE the States Ecclesiastical and Civil, as also Inhabitants of the two Nations of *Poland* and *Lyfland* in Council Assembled, do by these Presents Certifie and Publish to all the World and to our Posterity, That we have humbly besought, and by all ways imaginable endeavoured to perswade *John Casimir* our King and Master, that he would not Relinquish that Crown, to which himself, as formerly his Ancestors, the Renowned and Mighty Kings of *Poland*, had been Elected, but that he would continue the Government so long as he lived. But for as much as no persuasions could induce His Majesty to alter his Resolution, but that he hath freely Resigned the Kingdom of *Poland* and great Dutchy of *Lyfland*, together with all their Dependencies into the Hands and free disposal of the Re-

 publick;

'publick; we knowing not how to
'resist His Majesties Intentions herein,
'His Majesty desired that we would
'make some convenient Provision for
'his future subsistence; which being
'a point in which we had not receiv'd
'the Advice of our Brethren in their
'Provincial Assemblies, we were yet
'willing, out of our Affection to His
'Majesty, to agree and consent to
'the Allowance of an Yearly Pension
'of 150000 Livres, whereof this
'Kingdom to be Charged with the
'Payment of One Hundred Thou-
'sand, and the great Dutchy of
'*Lyffland* with Fifty Thousand, out
'of the Revenues of the Kings Ta-
'ble: The said Sums to be fixt and
'specified at the next Election. And
'that the Lords of the Treasury of
'both Nations, not attending the said
'specification, shall make an Allow-
'ance of the said Pension from the
'day of His Majesties Resignation.
'And this we do promise to get con-
'firmed in our Provincial Assemblies,

'and

'and to make Proviſion for the Se-
'curity thereof by an Agreement
'with the ſucceeding King. Further
'Agreeing, That this Allowance both
'from this Kingdom and the Dutchy
'of *Lyffland*, ſhall continue during
'the Life of His Majeſty, and to be
'paid fully and wholly to him, with-
'out any Abatements, Fees, or Gra-
'tifications whatſoever.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Election of Prince Michael Koribut Wiesnowiski *to the Crown of* Poland, *and the Eminent Services of* General Sobieski *during his Reign.*

KING *Casimir* having thus abandoned the Government, *Sept. 16th.* 1668. The Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna* (according to his Office) applyed himself to take care of the State during the *Inter-Regnum*, and appointed a General Assembly for a New Election to be held at *Warsaw* in *May* following.

In the mean time the several *Candidates* were busie in making their Parties: As the Son of the Great Duke

Duke of *Muſcovy* (who had been bred in *Poland*, and ſpoke that Language) on whoſe behalf the Duke his Father offered, that he ſhould *Change* his Religion, and embrace that of the *Roman* Communion, make a Renunciation to *Muſcovy*, That all places formerly taken from *Poland* ſhould be reſtored, That four Millions ſhould be Advanced as his Free Gift for the Payment of the Arrears of the *Poliſh* Army, And that he would be Obliged to Aſſiſt *Poland* againſt all Enemies whatſoever with an Army of 40000 Men, and enter into a firm and perpetual League with them. The next was the Duke of *Neuburgh*, a Brother to the Duke of *Bavaria*, whom the Emperour ſeemed much to favour in his Pretenſions. A Third was the Prince of *Lorrain*, and a Fourth the Prince of *Conde's* Son, whom the Arch-Biſhop of *Gneſna* and General *Sobieski* were thought to Favour.

Towards the beginning of *May* 1669. the Grandees began to Resort to *Warsaw*, in Order to the approaching Election. On the first of *May* Duke *Michael Radzevil*, General of the Field in *Lythuania*, made his Entry with a stately Equipage: First, Marched five Companies of *Heyduques*, consisting of an hundred in each, with their Ensigns flying, and Drums beating, all clad in large blew Vests lined with Yellow: Then a Foot Company of sixty in Yellow clad like *Janizaries*, followed by two Troops of Dragoons well Mounted, with blew Coats and Silver Lace, then a Troop of *German* Horse in excellent Accoutrements, followed by as many *Hussars*, and after them by 60 Gentlemen of Quality Richly Habited, with their Lances after the *Turkish* Fashion; Then came Duke *Radzevil* himself, followed by above 200 of the Lords and Principal Gentry of *Lythuania*, all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed, and among them divers of the most

moſt Ancient Nobility, as Prince *Slaviſlaus Lubomirski*, the Lord *Potoski*. Theſe were followed at ſome diſtance by a great number of Gentlemen their Attendants, with their other Servants in Rich Liveries, after whom marched two Troops of *Tartarian* Horſe, an hundred in each Troop, followed by five Troops of Dragoons in blew Coats with Silver Lace: And laſtly, a full Company of *Heyduques* brought up the Rear.

This Entry, though Magnificent, was much exceeded in the Afternoon by that of the Lords *Pazzi*, the one Great Chancellor, the other Great General of *Lythuania*, who had thrice their Number and Attendance.

But all theſe were Eclipſed by the more Illuſtrious appearance, *May* 3*d.* of General *Sobieski*; all the Princes and Nobles doing him the Honour to meet him ſome Miles from the City, who was followed by a vaſt number of Gentlemen and Officers, and had a ſtately Company of *Janizaries* (like

those of the *Grand Signior*) for his Guard in most sumptuous Habit. The *Waywood* of *Cracovia* also came Attended with a Train of above 5000 Persons.

The Diet being begun, and the Nobles having Elected the Lord *Potoski*, Brother-in-Law to Prince *Slavislam Lubomirski*, for their Marshal or Speaker, an Oath was proposed to, and taken by the Senators and Equestrian Order, in these terms.

I Swear, *That I neither already am, nor hereafter will be bound or engaged either by Word or Writing, to any Forreigner or stranger in the Election of a* Prince. *That I neither already have, nor will enter into any* Party or Faction, *nor suffer my self to be corrupted through Gifts or Rewards by any Foreign* Princes, *That I will not give my* Vote or Suffrage *for any* Person *but such as I shall judge fittest for the Administration of the Government of this Kingdom. And if I have formerly obliged my self to any*

Foreign

Foreign Prince, I do hereby Renounce the ſaid Obligation, and leave his Party.

After this, the Diet eſtabliſh'd a *Chamber* or Court of Juſtice, compoſed of Senators and ſeveral *Waywoods*, ſelected Perſons of the reſpective Provinces, who were to take care of all Affairs concerning the Crown, and to prevent Diſorders which daily happened by ſuch a vaſt concourſe: And of this Court, *Marſhal Sobieski* was appointed Preſident.

In the mean time the Dutcheſs of *Muſcovy* happening to dye, that Duke was ſo Afflicted therewith, that he had ſome thoughts of committing the Government to his Son, and ſo gave over his Sollicitations for the Crown of *Poland*; ſo that now there were only left three Parties, *viz.* That of the Prince of *Conde*, of the Duke of *Neuburgh*, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, each endeavouring to exclude the other. But ſoon after, the nomination of the Prince of *Conde* was excluded by the Diet,

Diet, and the Arch-Bishop of *Gnesn* was openly called *Traitor*, and threatned to be *Killed* for offering to but speak in favour of the *French* Interest and some Menaces were made by the Nobles to *Sobieski* on that Account he being suspected a favourer of that Party, by reason of his Alliance with a *French* Lady, *Mary de la Grange* Daughter of the Marq. of *Arquien* and Widdow of Prince *Zomoski*, as before mentioned.

Then the Competition between the Duke of *Neuburgh* and the Prince of *Lorrain* was handled very obstinately, so that it was much feared it might occasion a Rupture, and the contending Parties fall to blows: To prevent which, on the 19th. of *June*, the Lord *Opalinski*, Palatine of *Calitz*, made an Eloquent Harangue between both Parties, wherein having at large demonstrated the *fatal consequences* of such *Heats*, he began to Expostulate with them how they came to be so passionately concerned for two Princes whom

whom they were ſtrangers unto, and either of which, for ought they knew, might treat them ill, when once he had got Poſſeſſion of the Crown, and therefore he Adviſed them rather wholly to lay aſide thoſe Foreign pretenſions, and chuſe a *Piaſti*, that is, ſome Nobleman of their own Country, of whoſe Vertues and Temper they had Experience; and for his part, he knew none of greater worth, or better deſerving the Royal Dignity, than Prince *Michael Koribut Wieſnowiski*, which Nomination was preſently received with general Acclamations, the Aſſembly crying out, *Vivat! Vivat!* And the ſaid Prince being then preſent, was immediately forced by the Aſſembly to be *Covered* and *Take a Chair*, which he refuſed, urging his Incapacity to ſupport ſo Weighty a Crown; but the Aſſembly not hearkning to his Apology, Obliged him, not without Tears in his Eyes, to accept the Honour: All the reſt of the Provinces and Palatinates